

THE TWO INDIAS

BEING
AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE TREATY
RELATIONS BETWEEN THE INDIAN STATES
AND THE PARAMOUNT POWER

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" I will ever maintain unimpaired the privileges,
rights and dignities of the Princes of India. The
Princes may rest assured that this pledge remains
inviolable and inviolable."—KING GEORGE V.

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P R E F A C E .

FOR sometime past the problem of the Indian States has come to the forefront. The ordinary man in the street, therefore, naturally wants to know the relations existing between the Government of India and the Indian States, but unfortunately no single book dealing with this subject is available. In these pages I have attempted to meet this demand by giving an historical sketch of the treaties concluded between the Paramount Power and the rulers of Indian States. I make no claim for originality in writing this book, nor have I attempted to discuss the justifiability or otherwise of the various treaties. Most of what is contained in this work is a reproduction in an abridged form from Aitchison's valuable compilation, entitled "*Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, etc., relating to India and Neighbouring Countries*" and from other publications, a list of which is appended to this book. I also wish to make it clear that this work has not been compiled at the instance of the Government nor does it carry with it their authority.

B. R. B.

THE TWO INDIAS.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY DAYS (1612-1771).

BY the end of the sixteenth century, the opening of sea communications had established new points of contact between Europe and Asia, and the trade between the two great continents had considerably developed. In 1589 the English merchants submitted a memorial to Queen Elizabeth, soliciting encouragement in their project for pressing forward trade with the East Indies. They had pointed out in their memorial, that by degrees such a trade would add to the shipping, seamen and naval forces of the kingdom, in the same manner as it had done for the Portuguese. This request was renewed, and as a result of these solicitations the London Company was granted a Royal Charter for fifteen years. This Company made slow but steady progress in its undertaking.

In 1611 a fleet was despatched from England to establish commercial relations with the western coast of India. This fleet was successful in its mission and a provisional treaty, subject to the confirmation of the Moghul Emperor, was concluded with the Governor of Ahmadabad, on the 21st October, 1612, by which certain trade concessions were conceded to the British traders. This treaty was afterwards confirmed by the Emperor of Delhi, who granted permission for the

establishment of factories at Surat, Cambay, Ahmadabad and Ghoga, with certain privileges. In 1614 King James I sent, through Sir Thomas Roe, a letter to the Emperor of Delhi, who issued a Royal Firman granting the English complete freedom to trade in his kingdom. When in 1664 Shivaji partially plundered the town of Surat, the Emperor Aurangzeb was so pleased with the gallant defence which the English made in their factory, that he issued a Firman reducing by one-third the custom duty on all goods imported by them. This Firman was issued in A.D. 1667.

The first treaty entered into by the East India Company with the ruler of an Indian State was the treaty of Anjengo, with the Raja of Travancore, concluded in 1723 by Dr. Orme, chief of the Anjengo factory. By it the contracting parties agreed to be "in league and united in good friendship." This was followed by a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, concluded in 1730 between the Governor of Bombay and the Sardesay of Savantvedi in the Bombay Presidency, with the object of destroying Kanhoji Angria, the piratical Chief of Kolaba. It was agreed that in case of a union of the marine forces of both parties, for the purpose of destroying the common enemy, the chief command of the united force should remain with the English Commander. The same object of suppressing piracy led the Company into an offensive and defensive alliance with the Chief of Janjira in December, 1733.

The three treaties mentioned above were concluded with petty States and were of local importance only. The first alliance established between the English and an important Indian State was the Commercial Treaty between the Governor of Bombay and Baji Rao, the second Peshwa, signed in 1739. This granted the right of free trade in the Peshwa's Dominions to the East India Company and greatly enhanced its prestige.

Before we proceed to study the development of political relations between the East India Company and the Chiefs of Southern India, it will contribute to the better understanding of the narrative if we take a bird's-eye view of the peninsula as it appeared at the time. On the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 disorder broke out in the Moghul Empire. The Subedars and other chiefs generally began to secure themselves in the provinces they administered. In the Deccan the Subedar of Hyderabad, better known as Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah, and the Nawab of the Karnatic, asserted their independence in their respective territories. Nawab Saadat Ullah Khan of the Karnatic died in 1732 without issue. Before his death he had appointed his nephew, Dost Ali, to succeed him as Nawab. At the same time Dost Ali's younger brother, Bakar Ali, was to be governor of Vellore, and Ghulam Husain, better known as Chanda Sahib, the nephew of his favourite wife, to be Prime Minister to his successor. These arrangements were carried out on Saadat Ullah Khan's death, but they were by no means pleasing to the Subedar of the Deccan, who did not want such arrangements to be made without his sanction. He went a step further, and used his influence at Delhi to prevent the nominal confirmation of these arrangements by the Moghul Court. Four years after his accession Dost Ali sent an army under his son, Safdar Ali, and his Diwan, Chanda Sahib, to capture Trichinopoly, which they did. Chanda Sahib was appointed governor of Trichinopoly and Mir Asad was appointed as Diwan in succession to Chanda Sahib. While marching to Trichinopoly Chanda Sahib had entered into intimate relations with the French at Pondicherry.

The success of the Nawab of the Karnatic at Trichinopoly enraged the Nizam-ul-Mulk, and consequently in 1740 he permitted the Marathas to attack

Marathas quitted the province on receiving a payment, at fixed intervals, of a total sum of ten million rupees. Safdar Ali was proclaimed Nawab of the Karnatic. The new Nawab became jealous of Chanda Sahib's prosperity, and at his instance the Marathas once again plundered Trichinopoly. They took Chanda Sahib with them to Satara and appointed Murari Rao to guard the place. Safdar Ali was slain by Murtiza Ali who proclaimed himself Nawab of Arcot. The army rose against Murtiza Ali and he had to escape to Vellore for his life, disguised in woman's clothes, and Safdar Khan's young son was declared Nawab. At this moment the Nizam-ul-Mulk intervened. He entered Arcot at the head of a large army, compelled the Marathas to evacuate the Karnatic, and proclaimed his Commander-in-Chief, Abdullah, as Nawab of the province. Abdullah was slain in his bed and the Nizam-ul-Mulk, fearing that the appointment of the Nawab would not be popular in the province so long as any member of the family of Saadat Ullah was alive, recognised the accession of Safdar Ali's son, Mohammad Khan, and appointed Anwar-ud-Din as his guardian. The young Nawab was treacherously slain by a Pathan soldier and Anwar-ud-Din was appointed Nawab in his stead. Chanda Sahib was still in confinement at Satara.

The events above related would not ordinarily have affected the relations between the English and the French in India, but matters were destined otherwise. In 1740 the death of Charles VI of Austria disturbed the peace of Europe. Three years later the English entered the field as upholders of the Pragmatic Sanction. This necessitated war with France, which immediately affected the relations between the English and the French on the Coromandel coast. Anwar-ud-Din assisted the English in their struggle against the French, who won several decisive battles and occupied the English possessions. But peace was signed between

the two nations at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 7th October, 1748, and by the terms of this treaty the conquests made by the two nations were to be restored.

At this time (May, 1748) Nizam-ul-Mulk, Subedar of the Deccan, died. He had arranged in his life-time that his second son should succeed him, and this arrangement had been confirmed by the titular King of Delhi. Muzaffar Jang, the grandson of the late Subedar, who was at the time governing Bijapur, appeared on the scene as a claimant to the throne of the Deccan. He enlisted the sympathies of the Marathas, who released Chanda Sahib and provided him with a force to assist Muzaffar Jang. At the instance of Chanda Sahib the French Governor, Duplix, sent a detachment of French soldiers to join the two princes against Anwar-ud-Din, and Anwar-ud-Din's army was completely defeated at Ambur in August 1749. Anwar-ud-Din was slain in battle, his eldest son, Ma'afuz Khan, was taken prisoner, and his second son, Mohammed Ali, had to flee to Trichinopoly for safety. Muzaffar Jang proclaimed himself Subedar of the Deccan and Chanda Sahib was declared Nawab of Arcot.

As Chanda Sahib had received the support of the French, the English sustained the claims of his rival, Mohammed Ali. Muzaffar Jang was slain on his way to Aurangabad and his uncle, Salabat Jang, was proclaimed Subedar of the Deccan by the French. This brought the English into the field, and in the war that followed Clive defended Arcot against the army of Chanda Sahib. The French sustained heavy defeats, and Chanda Sahib had to take refuge with the Raja of Tanjore, by whom he was murdered. Eventually the struggle resulted in the conclusion of a treaty between the English and the French in December 1754, subject to confirmation by Europe. By this treaty Mohammed Ali was practically left Nawab of the Karnatic and the contracting parties agreed to restore all the territories they had respectively acquired,

except certain specified places, to the native princes, and to put their establishments on an equal footing.

Hostilities were carried on with renewed vigour after the declaration of war between the two nations in 1756. The French obtained possession of the Northern Circars, captured Fort St. David and laid siege to Madras; but eventually they were driven from their settlements and Pondicherry was surrendered. By the Treaty of Paris, concluded in 1763, the French settlements were restored to France, Salabat Jang was recognised as Subedar of the Deccan and Mohammed Ali as Nawab of Arcot. Mohammed Ali had contracted large debts to the English, and, in consideration of these debts and as a reward for the assistance rendered to him, he conferred upon the English in 1763 certain districts yielding an annual revenue of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of pagodas. This arrangement was confirmed by the Emperor of Delhi in a Firman issued by him on the 12th August, 1765.

It will be of interest to note that when the French were driven out of the Northern Circars by an English force, Salabat Jang advanced to oppose the English, but as he did not feel himself strong enough to risk a battle, without the aid of his French auxiliaries who had been recalled by Count Lally, he concluded a treaty with the English on the 14th May, 1759, by which he granted Masulipatam and other districts to the English and bound himself to exclude the French from his dominions.

Before we shift the scene of our narrative to the events in Bengal and the United Provinces, let us acquaint ourselves with the development of treaty relations in Western India.

Peshwa Baji Rao died in 1740, leaving three sons: Balaji Baji Rao, Raghoba and Shamsheer Bahadur. He was succeeded by Balaji Baji Rao, commonly known as Nana Fadnavis, in the office of Peshwa. He entrusted his internal administration to his cousin,

Sadashiv Rao Bhao, and the command of his armies to his brother, Raghoba. In 1755 an agreement was made with Balaji Baji Rao for an expedition to reduce the power of the pirate, Angria, who had established his authority within the Maratha territory. The strongholds of the pirates were captured in 1756, and on the conclusion of the expedition the Peshwa entered into a treaty with the English, in which he granted certain commercial advantages to the English and agreed to exclude the Dutch from trading in the Maratha territory. Nana Fadnavis was succeeded by his minor son, Madhav Rao, under the regency of his uncle, Raghoba. As his territories were threatened by the Nizam, the Peshwa became desirous to settle with the English some disputes which had arisen, in consequence of the attacks made on the Chief of Janjira who was an ally of the British. These differences were adjusted in a treaty signed on the 14th September, 1761. In this treaty the Marathas agreed to restore all the territory which they had conquered from the Chief of Janjira.

After the conclusion of the treaty of 1756 with the Peshwa, a commercial treaty was signed between the Raja of Satara and Mr. Price, Chief of Fort Victoria, in 1757. This treaty was approved by the President-in-Council of Bombay on the 3rd May, 1757.

The prevalence of piracy compelled the British Government to send an expedition against the Maharani of Kolhapur. This resulted in the conclusion of a treaty of "perpetual peace and firm friendship," signed on the 12th January, 1766. By this treaty, besides granting the right of free trade and the monopoly to import and vend foreign cloth, metals and other foreign commodities, Rani Jeejabhai agreed to pay Rs. 7,50,000 to the East India Company, for the expenses which the Company had incurred in maintaining the different garrisons at Fort Augustus and its dependencies during the troubles between the

contracting parties, and to send one hostage of note with his family to reside at Bombay, at the Kolhapur Durbar's expense. The payments stipulated in this treaty were never made and no steps were taken to suppress piracy.

In 1758 a treaty was concluded between the English and one Faris Khan, in which it was agreed to put Faris Khan in possession of the government of Surat. The English were to hold the government of the castle and continue to enjoy all commercial privileges. The fear of provoking the Marathas, who at this time were supposed to have designs on Surat, prevented this agreement from being carried out. Subsequently a British force from Bombay bombarded the town. A treaty was concluded with Mian Achan in March 1759, which confirmed the previous year's treaty and appointed Faris Khan to be Deputy of Surat under the government of Mian Achan.

It was during the time when Ghulam Shah was governor of Sind, that the connection of the British Government with Sind commenced, by the establishment of factories at Tatta and Shahbandar in 1758. In September 1758, Ghulam Shah issued a parwana fixing $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ custom duty on all goods exported by the Company and half the ordinary custom duties on their imports. The Honourable Company was granted an exemption of custom duty on all imports on the 11th December, 1758, and one week afterwards Ghulam Shah agreed to let the Company have any place they chose, on which to build their factories. In 1761 the English were granted exemption from the payment of the Moree tax of Rs. 25, levied on each vessel. During the rule of Sarfaraz Khan, the eldest son of Ghulam Shah, the British trade was very much interfered with, and as a result of this the British Government had to withdraw their factories in 1775.

It has been stated above, that the Honourable East India Company entered into an offensive and

defensive treaty with the Sardesay of Savantvedi in 1730. The rule of Khem Sewant, the grandson of the Sardesay, was marked by a long war with the Maratha Chiefs and the Portuguese. His piracies could not be tolerated by the British Government, who sent an expedition against him and captured one of his forts, which they named Fort Augustus. This compelled the Sardesay to sign a treaty on the 7th April, 1765, at the Fort of Reri. By this treaty the Chief ceded and guaranteed in full right the lands between the rivers Karli and Sarshi, from the sea-shore up to the foot of the Ghats, and agreed to pay one lakh of rupees for the expenses of the expedition. He allowed free trade and gave the necessary permission for building factories in his territories, to the English, who, in return, restored Fort Augustus to him. This treaty was not observed and in the following year (24th October, 1766) the Bhonsla Chief of Savantvedi signed another treaty, by which the provisions of the treaty of the previous year were confirmed. The Sardesay agreed to pay Rs. 2,00,000 to the English on account of the expenses of the expedition, and ceded to the Company for thirteen years (or for such time as the full amount was not received), the village and district of Vingorla.

Now let us turn our attention to Bengal. In 1624 a Firman was obtained from the Emperor Jehangir permitting the English to trade with Bengal, but restricting them to the port of Pipili in Midnapur. The Company established a factory at Balasor in 1642, and ten years after permission was obtained for unlimited trade, without payment of customs, on an annual cash payment of Rs. 3,000. During the administration of Shaista Khan, Subedar of Bengal, the Company was subjected to great hardship. The officers of the Subedar arbitrarily exacted large sums from the English, besides a duty of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on their merchandise sanctioned by the Subedar. In 1685 it

was resolved to seek redress by force. This annoyed the Moghul Emperor who ordered that the English should be expelled from his kingdom. The Company's factories were seized and it was only by negotiations for peace that reconciliation was effected. In 1698 the English obtained permission from the Emperor of Delhi and the Governor of Bengal to purchase the towns of Sutanati, Gobindpur and Calcutta.

In 1756 Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula succeeded his grandfather, Alivardi Khan, as Subedar of Bengal. The Nawab wanted to plunder an officer who had served under his uncle, the Governor of Dacca, and taken refuge in Calcutta. The Nawab demanded the surrender of this officer, with which order the English Governor of Calcutta refused to comply. This enraged the Nawab who attacked and captured Calcutta on the 20th June, 1756. One hundred and forty-five Englishmen were seized, and kept in a small room where all but twenty-three died during the night. This news reached the Governor of Madras, who sent a British detachment to Bengal under the command of Clive and Watson. On the 2nd of January, 1757, Calcutta surrendered to Clive. The Nawab drew off his army and on the 9th February signed a treaty, by which he covenanted to grant to the English more than their former privileges, and promised the restoration of the property he had seized at the capture of Calcutta. He also permitted the Company to fortify Calcutta and to establish a mint there as at Murshedabad. Three days later Colonel Clive gave the following undertaking to Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula of Bengal :—

“I, Colonel Clive, Sabut Jung Behauder, Commander of the English land forces in Bengal, do solemnly declare, in the presence of God and our Saviour, that there is peace between the Nabob, Serajah Dowla, and the English. They, the English, will inviolably adhere to the Articles of the Treaty made with the

Nabob : that as long as he shall observe his Agreement, the English will always look upon his enemies as their enemies, and whenever called upon will grant him all the assistance in their power."

These events instilled into the mind of the young Nawab so great a fear of the English leader that he came entirely under his control. On the other hand Clive had determined to place the Company's affairs on a solid and secure footing. He was convinced that this was impossible, so long as Siraj-ud-Daula remained ruler of the three provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. He, therefore, resolved to do away with the Nawab. At the instance of Clive a confederacy was formed, including the Nawab's Commander-in-Chief, Mir Jafar Khan, Raja Dulab Rao, and other leading nobles and merchants, to depose the Nawab. A secret treaty was signed between Mir Jafar and the English, by which the English promised to assist Mir Jafar Khan with all their forces to obtain the Subedarship of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. In return for this Mir Jafar Khan promised to pay Rs. 1,77,00,000 to the Company, and to grant to them the zemindari of all land lying to the south of Calcutta, as far as Culpee. Siraj-ud-Daula was dragged into a war against the English. At the battle of Plassey fought on the 23rd June, 1757, the power of Siraj-ud-Daula was completely broken, and Mir Jafar was installed by Clive as the Subedar of Bengal with the title of Nawab. On his accession Mir Jafar found that it was impossible for him to pay to the English the amount promised by him from the Murshedabad treasury. It was accordingly agreed that one half should be paid down in cash and jewels, and that the other half should be paid in three equal instalments in three years. Siraj-ud-Daula, who had fled for his life, was discovered and made over to Mir Jafar who caused him to be stabbed to death in his cell at night.

The enormous sums demanded from him by the English and others forced Mir Jafar to exact money from his wealthy subjects. Raja Dulab Rao, whom he had appointed his Finance Minister with the right to appropriate five per cent. on all receipts in the treasury, had abandoned him. In fact he had refused all intercourse with him. The Raja of Purniah and the Governor of Bihar had rebelled against his authority. Under these circumstances Mir Jafar applied for assistance to Clive, who at once marched to Murshedabad with the Raja of Purniah, whose peace he made with Mir Jafar. From there he proceeded to Rajmahal and encamped close to the force of the Subedar, who had marched thither with the object of coercing Bihar. Clive knew full well that Mir Jafar could not coerce Bihar without the aid of the English. He refused to render assistance until all the arrears due to the English were paid, and every article of the treaty, recently signed, executed. It was agreed that Clive should receive orders on the treasury of Murshedabad for Rs. 12,50,000, assignments on the revenues of Burdwan, Kishangarh and Hugli and the cession of the lands south of Calcutta. From there they proceeded to Patna where Mir Jafar, much against his will, granted the monopoly of the saltpetre trade to the Honourable East India Company at the instance of Clive. At this time patents came from the Moghul Court sanctioning the accession of Mir Jafar, and creating Clive a noble of the Moghul Empire with the rank and title of a Mansabdar of 6,000 horse. The investiture took place on the 5th April, 1758, and the two armies quitted Patna shortly afterwards.

Meanwhile the invasions of the Persians and Afghans had brought the Court of Delhi to complete impotence. Then followed a long struggle between the two rival parties of immigrant nobles who contended for the wreck of the Empire. The Persian party was headed by Safdar Jang of Oudh, while the Turkmans

were led by Ghazi-ud-Din. Ghazi-ud-Din deposed the Emperor and set up another Emperor under the title of Alamgir II. At this time Ahmad Shah Abdali advanced from Kandahar with his army, swept through the Punjab and arrived at Delhi in 1757. Accompanied by Najib Khan, a Pathan Chief, Ghazi-ud-Din proceeded to encounter the invader, but was surprised to see the greater part of his army and Najib going to the enemy's camp, where they were warmly received. He, therefore, made peace with Ahmad Shah and aided him in collecting tribute from the inhabitants of the surrounding country. Before departing, Ahmad Shah Abdali appointed Najib Khan to the post of *Amir-ul-Umara*, and entrusted to him the duty of protecting the feeble Emperor. Ghazi-ud-Din was too strong for his rival, Najib Khan, whom he drove out into Rohilkhand with the aid of the Marathas. Having mastered Delhi, Ghazi-ud-Din began to oppress the Emperor and his family. His eldest son, Ali Gauhar, saved himself by flight, but the young Turkman murdered the Emperor in November 1759. The fugitive Prince assumed the title of Emperor under the protection of Shuja-ud-Daula, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. The Nawab Wazir combined with Najib to oppose the Marathas. Ghazi-ud-Din found his position insecure and had to take refuge with the Jats of Bharatpur.

During the disorders of Mir Jafar's first administration of Bengal, Mohammed Kuli Khan, Subedar of Allahabad, instigated by Raja Somdar Singh and Raja Balwant Singh, two powerful zemindars, decided to invade Bengal. He was joined in his design by the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. To give a colourable pretext to the invasion, the Emperor's son, who had fled from his father's court, was placed at the head of the expedition.

At this time Mir Jafar was in a very difficult position. His treasury was empty, his nobles were dissatisfied and he was threatened with an invasion by the Crown Prince of Delhi and the Wazir of Oudh. For

a time he thought of inviting the Marathas to his aid, but at last when the invaders had reached Bihar he applied for assistance to Clive. Clive marched towards Patna and reached there on the 8th April, 1759, accompanied by Mir Jafar's forces. Four days before he reached Patna, the Prince had fled to seek refuge in Bundelkhand. Clive successfully put down the disturbances in the vicinity of Patna, and before he quitted Patna Mir Jafar bestowed upon him, as a personal *jagir*, the zemindari of the entire districts south of Calcutta, then rented by the East India Company.

The trade concessions made to the English by Mir Jafar, under the pressure of Clive, had adversely affected the trade, the profits and the prestige of the Dutch in Bengal. They had bitterly resented the monopoly, granted to the English, of the saltpetre trade, the right to search all vessels coming up the Hugli and the employment of no other than English pilots. They resolved to oppose these wrongs and entered into secret negotiations with Mir Jafar. An agreement was signed in November 1758, by which the Dutch covenanted to despatch to the Hugli a fleet and an army sufficiently strong to expel the English from Bengal. On his part Mir Jafar pledged himself to prepare, with the greatest secrecy, an army to co-operate with the Dutch. In June, 1759, Mir Jafar received a secret intimation from the Dutch that their plans were almost mature. He returned in October to be at hand when the expected crisis should occur. Meanwhile rumours had reached Clive that a considerable Dutch fleet was approaching the Hugli. Clive demanded an explanation from the Dutch and at the same time he communicated the news to Mir Jafar. The Dutch explained that the ships were bound for Nagapatam and had been forced by stress of weather to seek refuge in the Hugli.

The Dutch sent an ultimatum to Clive threatening vengeance unless the English renounced their claim to the right of search, and redress other grievances which

they enumerated. Clive replied that he could do nothing in the matter, and advised the Dutch to refer their grievances to the Subedar, who represented the Great Moghul in Bengal. This reply did not satisfy the Dutch who attacked and captured several English vessels. They tore down the English colours and transferred the guns and other materials to their own ships. Clive ordered the Dutch to be attacked both by land and sea. The Dutch were completely defeated and all their ships were taken. On the 8th of December, 1759, a Convention was signed, by which the Dutch agreed to pay an indemnity and the English to restore their ships and property. An agreement was also made between the Nawab and the Dutch on the 23rd August, 1760. This agreement was guaranteed by the Governor-in-Council of Fort William on the 22nd September, 1760.

Mr. Vansittart, who succeeded Clive, deposed Mir Jafar and installed his son-in-law, Mir Qasim Ali Khan, as Nawab. Mir Qasim assigned the districts of Bardwan, Midnapur and Chittagong to the East India Company and signed a treaty to this effect on the 27th September, 1760.

Mir Qasim removed his capital to Munghyr on the right bank of the Ganges. He appointed two experienced American soldiers, Samru and Marker, to train his soldiers. When he proceeded to alleviate the misery of his people, he found that the gift of the saltpetre monopoly enabled the English to thwart all his efforts. This authority, he found, the English greatly abused, for they indiscriminately issued licenses to their friends and dependents, exempting them from the payment of duty, in such profusion that the subjects of the Nawab suffered greatly. Mir Qasim appealed to the English in vain. He, therefore, abolished all transit duties and established free trade throughout his territory.

These disputes led to war. Mir Qasim, after sustaining a series of defeats, fled to Oudh and eventually

died at Delhi in 1777 in extreme poverty. Meanwhile, on the outbreak of war with Mir Qasim, the English had restored Mir Jafar to the *musnad* of Bengal. Before his restoration a treaty was signed between Mir Jafar and the Governor-in-Council of Bengal, on the 10th July, 1763. By this treaty the English promised to reinstate Mir Jafar who, on the other hand, agreed to respect the previous treaties with himself and his predecessors ; to pay Rs. 30,00,000 to the English for the expenses of the war ; to refrain from selling saltpetre in his territories to anyone except the English ; and not to keep more than 12,000 horse and 12,000 foot in his army without the permission of the English. It was also agreed that the contracting parties should keep one agent each at the court of the other party for conducting diplomatic relations. In 1764 Mir Jafar agreed to pay five lakhs a month towards the expenses of the war which was then being carried on against the Wazir of Oudh, who was espousing the cause of Mir Qasim with the Emperor Shah Alam.

On his death Mir Jafar was succeeded by his son, Najam-ud-Daula, in January 1765. A treaty was concluded with the new Nawab in the following month. It was agreed between the parties that a Deputy to the Subedar should be appointed, with the consent and approval of the British Government, to conduct the business of the State, and that he should not be removed from office without the sanction of the British. Najam-ud-Daula died in May 1766, and was succeeded by his son, Saif-ud-Daula. A treaty was concluded with him by which he ratified the previous treaties, and the Company agreed to support him in the Nizamat and to allow him an annual stipend of Rs. 41,86,180. This stipend was reduced to Rs. 31,81,991, when Saif-ud-Daula's brother, Mubarak-ud-Daula, succeeded him four years later.

After his deposition and final defeat at Patna, Mir Qasim claimed the protection of the Wazir of Oudh,

who, with the fugitive Emperor, Shah Alam, was encamped at Allahabad planning an expedition against Bundelkhand. The Wazir hoped to seize Bengal for himself, under the pretext of assisting Mir Qasim, and a joint expedition was commenced. The army of the invaders was defeated at the battle of Buxar in October 1764. The Emperor detached himself from the expedition and joined the English, and the Wazir retreated to his dominions. It was agreed to depose the Nawab Wazir and to put the Emperor in possession of his (the Wazir's) territories, with the exception of Ghazipur and Benares which the Emperor granted to the English. After his retreat from Buxar, the Wazir obtained the assistance of a body of Marathas who were defeated in a skirmish at Kora. The Wazir was reduced to extremities and threw himself into the hands of the British. The arrangements which had been made with the Emperor, in 1764, were severely condemned by the Court of Directors as profitless and burdensome, as it was considered expedient to preserve the dominions of the Wazir as a barrier against the Marathas. The districts of Allahabad and Kora were left in possession of the Emperor and the Wazir was restored to his dominions with the exception of the districts mentioned above. A treaty of friendship and alliance was signed between the British Government and Nawab Wazir Shuja-ud-Daula on the 16th August, 1765. The Emperor in return conferred the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa on the Company by an Imperial Firman. The English became security for the regular payment of Rs. 26,00,000 a year by the Nawab, and agreed to allow the Nawab an annual sum of 53,86,131 Sicca rupees for the support of the Nizamat. Some uneasiness was still felt as to the designs of the Wazir, who had the Emperor still in his power and was ambitious to recover Kora and Allahabad. A new engagement was, therefore, entered into with the Wazir in 1768 for limiting his army to 35,000 men,

none of them to be equipped or drilled like English troops.

Balwant Singh, Raja of Benares, had joined the Nawab Wazir and the Emperor in their invasion of Bengal. He joined the British camp with the Emperor after the battle of Buxar and, in the arrangements concluded with the Emperor in 1764, it was agreed to transfer his zemindari from Oudh to the British Government. These arrangements, as has been stated above, were disapproved by the Court of Directors, and in the treaty signed with Shuja-ud-Daula in 1765, the zemindari of Benares was restored to the Wazir of Oudh, who executed a deed on the 22nd November, 1770, granting the zemindari to Balwant Singh on his paying the same revenue as before.

After having obtained the districts of Kora and Allahabad, the Emperor put himself into the hands of the Marathas, who placed him on the throne of Delhi without any real power and used his name as justification for their acts. When the Marathas extorted from the Emperor the cession of Kora and Allahabad, which had been placed by Shah Alam in possession of the Wazir, a treaty was signed between the English and the Nawab Wazir on the 20th March, 1772, by which the forts of Chunargarh and Allahabad were handed over to the East India Company. These districts were sold for fifty lakhs to the Wazir in 1773. The Wazir agreed to pay 2,10,000 Sicca rupees a month for each brigade of the English troops that might march to his assistance.

When the British Government reduced the piratical Kolis of Talaja in 1771, they made over the fort of Talaja to the Nawab of Cambay in consideration of a payment of Rs. 75,000. The English promised to assist the Nawab in retaining his territory and the Nawab agreed not to have any friendly dealings with the Kolis.

In 1771 the Government of Bombay sent a force to Broach to enforce certain demands against the Nawab,

who was subordinate to the Peshwa at the time. The expedition failed, and preparations were being made to renew it, when the Nawab came to Bombay and concluded a treaty of peace and friendship with the British on the 30th November, 1771. The Nawab agreed to pay four lakhs of rupees in full settlement of the British claims, to allow free trade to the Company, with permission to build factories in his State and to assist the English in their wars. He promised to have "firm friendship" with the allies of the English, particularly with the Nawabs of Surat and Cambay, and to refrain from engaging in war with any of his neighbours without the consent of the President-in-Council of Bombay.

In 1765, when the Emperor of Delhi conferred the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa on the English, the acquisitions of the East India Company in the Northern Circars were also confirmed by a royal Firman. Salabat Jang, the Nizam of Hyderabad, had been deposed by his brother, Nizam Ali, in 1761. In 1765 Nizam Ali devastated the Karnatic, but was driven back. At this time the English had taken possession of the Karnatic by virtue of the Emperor's Firman. Nizam Ali was making preparations for the continuation of hostilities when the Government of Madras opened negotiations for peace. As a result of these negotiations a treaty was concluded with the Nizam on the 12th November, 1766. This treaty is known as the Treaty of "Perpetual Honour, Favour, Alliance and Attachment." The Nizam conferred on the British Government as a free gift the Circars of Ellore, Chicacole, Rajamahendri, Mustafanagar and Guntur; and the British Government in return agreed to furnish the Nizam with a subsidiary force, when required, and to pay nine lakhs a year when the assistance of their troops was not required. The Nizam engaged to assist the British with his troops. The Circar of Guntur, which the Nizam had given to his brother, Basalat Jang, was not to be taken possession of till Basalat Jang's death,

except in the event of his creating disturbances in the Karnatic.

In Mysore, Haidar Ali, who had held various offices in the Mysore army and had eventually risen to the position of Commander-in-Chief of Mysore, had usurped the authority of the young Hindu Raja of that State, and assumed the title of Nawab. In May, 1763, the Bombay Government concluded a commercial treaty with him, and after his conquest of Malabar in February 1766, Haidar Ali "confirmed and ratified all the several grants and privileges made over to the East India Company by the several Malabar powers, for the sole purchase and export of the produce of these countries, particularly pepper, sandalwood and cardamums, from the Malabar frontier to the north-ward of the Samorine's dominions, and including them."

Raja Chikka Krishenraj of Mysore died in 1766. He was succeeded by his son, Nanjraj, but finding that the young chief was inclined to assert his own authority, Haidar Ali confiscated his personal estates, plundered the palace and assumed entire control over all his household affairs. A Maratha coalition was formed with the Nizam for the purpose of invading Mysore. Through the intervention of Haidar Ali's envoy, Appaji Ram, Madhu Rao, the Peshwa of Poona, was induced to withdraw his army on receiving thirty-five lakhs of rupees. The Peshwa's ally, Nizam Ali, now appeared on the scene, too late to reap any fruits from the enterprise. He was accompanied by an English corps, but it soon became evident that he contemplated throwing over the compact which he had made with the Madras Government, and allying himself with Haidar Ali, for the purpose of invading the country below the Ghats. The joint forces of Haidar Ali and the Nizam attacked the English at several places, but in vain. Nizam Ali, having received information that the Madras Government had sent a considerable force to attack Hyderabad, was anxious to dissolve connection with Haidar Ali. He

accordingly made overtures to the English for peace. In 1768 a treaty was concluded between the British Government and the Nawab of the Karnatic on the one part and the Nizam on the other. By this treaty the Nizam revoked all *sanads* granted to Haidar Ali by the Subedars of the Deccan ; agreed to cede to the English, in return for an annual payment of seven lakhs of rupees, the Diwani of the Karnatic above the Ghats, which had been seized by Haidar Ali ; pledged himself not to interfere with the possessions of the Nawab of the Karnatic ; and agreed to accept a reduced payment for the Northern Circars. The previous engagement between the English and the Nizam for mutual assistance with troops to each other was altered. The British undertook to furnish the Nizam, on his requisition, with two battalions of sepoys with guns, subject to the condition that the Nizam would defray the cost of the force, and that it would not be employed against any person in alliance with the English.

The desertion of the Nizam had no effect on Haidar Ali, who continued the hostilities with renewed vigour for many months. The Mysore Chief evinced high qualities as a tactician and the sagacity of a born diplomatist. A conference was held between Haidar Ali and the representatives of the Madras Government, which ended in an agreement, dated the 29th March, 1769, for the restoration by both sides of prisoners and places. Karur, an old possession of Mysore, then held by Mohammed Ali, Nawab of Arcot, was surrendered to Haidar. A treaty of "perpetual friendship and alliance" setting forth the terms of the agreement, was signed on 3rd April, 1769. This was followed in August, 1770, by a commercial treaty between the Government of Bombay and Nawab Haidar Ali, similar to the one signed seven years before.

CHAPTER II.

WARREN HASTINGS (1772-1785).

WARREN HASTINGS relieved Cartier of the office of Governor of Bengal on the 13th April, 1772, but he did not take his seat as first Governor-General of India until 1774. He vacated his office in 1785, and the whole course and character of the relations between British India and the Indian States bear the impress of his personality, and are associated with his name.

At this time Bengal was suffering from outrages caused by yearly irruptions of Sanyasi bandits from beyond the Brahmaputra. They recruited their numbers from the children of the soil whom they could steal, and plundered the people under a religious pretext. Battalions of regular sepoys were employed in hunting them out of Bengal, and troops were posted along the frontier to prevent all future raids. At this time Raja Rajendra Narain of Cooch-Bihar had died. The minister placed his nephew, Dharendra Narain, on the *gaddi*, while the Bhutanese, who had great influence in the State of Cooch-Bihar, supported the cause of Dharendra Narain's cousin, Brajendra Narain, another nephew of the late Raja. Nazir Deo, the minister, was worsted and driven out of the country. He applied to the Company for aid which was granted, after he had concluded, in April 1773, on behalf of Dharendra Narain, a treaty, by which the Raja agreed to pay Rs. 50,000 to defray the expenses of the force to be sent to assist him; to acknowledge subjection to the Company; to allow Cooch-Bihar to be annexed to the Province of Bengal, and to make over to the English one-half of the annual revenues of his State for ever.

The other half was to remain with the Raja and his successors for ever, provided he remained firm in his allegiance to the Company. In return the Company agreed to assist the Raja, at his expense, in the defence of his country. The English dispossessed the Bhutanese, who were compelled to make peace with the Company.

The chiefship of Rohilkhand, which had been established a quarter of a century before, was now under a confederacy, of which Hafiz Rahmat Khan was the leader. It formed an important section of the general line of defence against the Marathas, who were now founding several states under different leaders. As Oudh covered the open side of Bengal, and Rohilkhand the exposed frontier of Oudh, the Rohilas, having been threatened with an invasion by the Marathas, implored the Wazir of Oudh to help them. The Wazir, being afraid of his own dominions, asked the English to co-operate against the common enemy. An English brigade was sent from Calcutta to make demonstrations in support of the Wazir and to act on his side in any negotiations. The Wazir of Oudh agreed to help the Rohilas in driving out the Marathas, if Rahmat Khan would give him a bond for forty lakhs of rupees. The bond was given in accordance with a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, signed in July, 1772, by both parties in the presence of Sir Robert Barker.

In May of the following year the Marathas fell back across the Ganges before a combined movement of troops from Oudh and Bengal. After the withdrawal of the Marathas the Wazir demanded payment of his subsidy, but Hafiz Rahmat Khan sent evasive answers. This served as a pretext for carrying out his father's plans against Rohilkhand. The Nawab Wazir, Shuja-ud-Daula, made a treaty with the Emperor, in which it was stipulated that the Emperor should assist him in the expedition, and receive a share of the conquered territory. It now remained for the Wazir to secure the

countenance of his English friends. In an interview which he had at Benares with the Governor-General in 1773, the Wazir desired the assistance of an English force to put him in possession of Rohilkhand, on account of the Rohilas having withheld the subsidy from him, and promising liberal payment for the service. After some hesitation and deliberation on both sides, Hastings eventually agreed to the Wazir's proposal. In explaining his attitude in this case Hastings wrote as follows to his Council at Calcutta :—" Our ally would obtain by this acquisition a complete compact State, shut in effectually from foreign invasion by the Ganges, while he would remain equally accessible to our forces either for hostility or protection. It would give him wealth, of which we shall partake, and give him security without any dangerous increase of power ;by bringing his frontier nearer to the Marathas, for whom singly he is no match, it would render him more dependent on us and connect the union more firmly between us."

This led to the Rohila War in 1774 in which the gallant Rohilas were defeated and Hafiz Rahmat Khan slain. Rohilkhand was annexed to the territories of the Nawab Wazir. This completed the defensive position of the English towards the north-west by substituting a " safe and submissive " ally for untrustworthy neighbours upon an important section of the barrier. Faizullah Khan withdrew with the remains of the Rohila army to the hills, and after some negotiations and petty skirmishes, an agreement, known as the Treaty of Lal Dhang, was made between him and the Nawab Wazir in 1774, under the guarantee of the British, by which he was secured in the State of Rampur on condition of military service to the Wazir. Nine years later the obligation of service was commuted to a cash payment of Rs. 15,00,000.

Wazir Shuja-ud-Daula died in 1775. He was succeeded by his son, Asaf-ud-Daula, on whose accession

a treaty of "universal peace, firm friendship and perfect union" was signed on the 21st May, 1775. All the Europeans in the service of the Wazir were dismissed, and the Wazir agreed never to appoint any European in his service without the consent of the British. The Nawab ceded to the British Government, in full sovereignty, all the districts dependent on Raja Chet Singh of Benares. The Wazir was confirmed in his possession of Kora and Allahabad, and the payment for British troops was raised to Rs. 2,60,000 per month for each brigade that crossed the Oudh border. In his pecuniary obligations to the British Government the Wazir fell into arrears. Pressed by these difficulties he endeavoured to deprive his mother and grandmother of their property. His mother, Bahu Begum, complained to the English, with whose guarantee a treaty was signed in October, 1775, maintaining the Begum in full enjoyment of her jagirs and property. Raja Chet Singh of Benares was confirmed in his zemindari, and the civil and criminal administration thereof, subject to an annual net payment of 22,26,180 Sicca rupees and on condition of his adopting measures for the interests and security of his people. The Raja was also allowed to coin money. A *sanad* to this effect was given to the Raja on the 15th April, 1776, by the Governor-General in Council.

The Government contended that, as a vassal of the Company, holding under the same kind of tenure as any other great zemindar, Raja Chet Singh was bound by law, custom and written agreement, to aid his new masters with men and money in times of need. A first demand of five lakhs in aid of the Government was made upon him in 1778. This was paid after some attempts at evasion. A like demand was made in the following year, and again Chet Singh tried to shuffle off the obligation. In 1780 the Governor-General, acting on the advice of General Sir Eyre Coote, called upon him to furnish two thousand horse for the public service.

The Raja offered to furnish 500 horse and as many match-lock men, but even these were not forthcoming. The Governor-General saw a political necessity for curbing the Raja's "overgrown power," and making it contribute to the relief of their pressing exigencies. Hastings marched to Benares to punish the Raja, who was shortly afterwards made a prisoner in his own palace with a sepoy guard placed outside. Meanwhile Chet Singh's armed retainers from Ramnagar, aided by the mob of the city, attacked the sepoys, who were cut to pieces. Two more companies were nearly destroyed. Chet Singh was borne in safety to his castle at Ramnagar. Reinforcements were sent for from far and near and the city and province of Benares were eventually placed under British rule. The Raja's domains were transferred to his nephew, Mahip Narain, on the 14th September, 1781, on payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 40,00,000. The civil and criminal administration of the city of Benares, together with the right to mint coins, was taken out of the new Raja's hands. Chet Singh took refuge with Sindhia and died at Gwalior in 1810.

Three days before the transfer of the zemindari of Benares to Raja Mahip Narain, Asaf-ud-Daula, the Wazir of Oudh, paid a visit to Warren Hastings at Chanar. Owing to the hard conditions imposed on him by the treaty of 1775, the Wazir was sinking deeper and deeper into the Company's debt. His mother and grandmother governed their large jagirs like absolute sovereigns from Faizabad, while they still possessed, under British guarantee, the rich treasure left by Shuja-ud-Daula. The Wazir knew full well that Hastings was in dire need of money and that the Company's treasury was empty. He wished to be relieved of the burden of maintaining a British contingent and to raise money at the expense of the dowager queens. The Governor-General, being fully convinced that the Begums had taken an active part in assisting Chet Singh in his revolt, agreed to the proposals of the Wazir of Oudh.

An agreement, known as the Treaty of Chanar, was accordingly signed by Warren Hastings on the 19th September, 1781. This treaty relieved the Wazir from the chief part of his military obligations ; and permitted him to resume all jagirs, on the condition that before the resumption of the jagirs guaranteed by the British Government, he should pay the amount of their net collections through the British Resident at Lucknow in ready money. Six days after, the Nawab Wazir left Chanar with the determination to resume the Begums' jagirs and to reclaim his father's treasure, then locked in the palace at Faizabad. The jagirs were resumed in spite of an armed resistance and the treasure, having been partially reclaimed, was sent to Calcutta in part settlement of the Company's claim against the Wazir ; the balance having been paid from the revenues of the resumed jagirs. In view, however, of the weakness of the Oudh Government, the British troops were not withdrawn as provided for by the Treaty of Chanar. In 1783 Hastings went to Faizabad and made friends with the Begums by restoring to them a part of their jagirs.

On the death of Damaji Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel, of Baroda, his second son, Gobind Rao, procured his recognition as successor to the late Gaekwar from the Poona Court by paying a large *nazrana* to the Peshwa, Madho Rao ; but on the representation of Fateh Singh, the fourth son of the deceased Gaekwar, the Peshwa admitted the right of Sayaji, the eldest son. To strengthen his position, Fateh Singh made an agreement with the British Government in January, 1773, by which the Gaekwar's share of the revenues for Broach, which had been taken by the English two months before, was to remain on the same footing as under the government of the Nawab of Broach.

Peshwa Madhav Rao died in 1772. His death was followed by the murder of his brother and successor, Narain Rao, and the usurpation of Raghoba. After

the murder of Narain Rao his wife, Ganga Bai, had given birth to a son, Madhav Rao Narain. The ministers of State formed a party to support the cause of the new-born child. Raghoba was glad to purchase the assistance of the Bombay Government by ceding Bassein and Salsette, which the English had long endeavoured to obtain, and of which they had recently taken possession to avoid their occupation by the Portuguese. These arrangements were reduced to the form of a treaty in March, 1775. At the instance of the English a treaty was also concluded between their friend, Fateh Singh Gaekwar, and Raghoba, by which it was agreed that Fateh Singh should furnish troops and money to Raghoba, who should provide his rival, Gobind Rao, with a jagir in the Deccan ; and that the British Government, as guarantors of the treaty, should receive the Gaekwar's share of the revenues of Broach and several villages, in perpetuity. The force sent to assist Raghoba gained some unimportant successes. In appreciation of their assistance Raghoba presented the districts of Hansot and Amod to the English. The Supreme Government in Bengal, however, withheld their approval of the treaty, declared it invalid and deputed Colonel Upton to negotiate with the ruling ministerial party at Poona. On the 1st March, 1776, Colonel Upton concluded the Treaty of Porandhar establishing peace between the British Government and the ministerial party and dissolving the alliance with Raghoba. One of the provisions of this treaty was that the cession made by Fateh Singh Gaekwar should be restored to him.

In the meanwhile the ministerial party split into two factions ; one led by Nana Fadnavis and Sindhia and the other headed by Moraba who was cousin of Nana Fadnavis and was supported by the Holkar. The party of Nana Fadnavis gained the ascendancy, but Nana Fadnavis not only obstructed the fulfilment of the treaty of 1776, but was believed to be in secret

communication with the French who were the enemies of the British. On Moraba's invitation to the English for co-operation, it was resolved to place Raghoba in power, merely as regent for the young Peshwa during his minority. A treaty to this effect was signed with Raghoba in November, 1778. The Bombay troops, which were sent to establish Raghoba in his regency, were met by the whole Maratha force at Talgaon, their retreat was cut off and they were compelled to subscribe the Convention of Wargaon in 1779. By this Convention the whole of the territory acquired by the Bombay Government since the death of Madhav Rao Ballal was surrendered, and the British army was allowed to retreat after giving two hostages for the fulfilment of the engagement. The validity of this Convention was disallowed, and Colonel Goddard was instructed to negotiate peace with the Poona Durbar on the terms of the Treaty of Purandhar, but with a provision for the exclusion of the French from the Maratha territories.

These negotiations failed, as the Marathas insisted on the restoration of Salsette and the surrender of Raghoba as preliminaries to any treaty. Hostilities were accordingly commenced, but on hearing that a confederacy had been formed against them by the Marathas, the Nizam and Haidar Ali, the English made proposals for peace. These proposals ended in the Treaty of Salbai which was signed on the 17th March, 1782. Peace was restored between the Peshwa and the English and their respective allies, the English were to abstain from giving any support or protection to Raghoba, all territories conquered from the Peshwa subsequent to the Treaty of Purandhar were restored, the Nizam and Haidar Ali were to restore the territories they had taken from the English, and Sindhia became guarantee for the due fulfilment of the treaty by the contracting parties. A subsequent provision was added to this treaty in 1783, to the effect that no protection

should be given by any party to fugitives from the territory of the other. Haidar Ali died in 1782, but his son, Tipu, continued the war with the English. A new treaty was concluded in October 1783, between Sindhia and the English on the one part, and the Peshwa on the other part, to enforce Tipu's submission in accordance with the Treaty of Salbai.

After the Convention of Wargaon it was proposed to reduce the Maratha power, by concluding a treaty with the Gaekwar acknowledging his independence of the Peshwa and by acquiring for the British the Peshwa's share in Gujrat. Accordingly a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded with Fateh Singh on the 26th January, 1780.

During the Maratha War, which ended with the Treaty of Salbai in 1782, the British Government formed a treaty of friendship with the Rana of Gohad (Dholpur) on the 2nd December, 1779, both as a barrier against invasion of the British territories and as a basis for creating a diversion in favour of the military operations from Bombay. By this treaty Government agreed to furnish the Maharana with a force for the defence of his dominions, or for their enlargement by conquest from the Marathas; to share with him their joint conquests, except the territories constituting his jagir and not then in possession of the Marathas; and to include the Maharana in any peace with the Marathas. It was also guaranteed that, whenever peace should be concluded, the Maharana should retain his possessions, together with the fort of Gwalior if it should then be in his possession, and also such acquisitions as it should be stipulated to leave in his hands. After the Treaty of Salbai the Maharana was, however, abandoned on the ground that he had been guilty of treachery, and Sindhia re-possessed himself of Gohad and Gwalior.

It was the anxious desire of the British Government to secure peace with the Marathas and others by

concluding a separate treaty with Sindhia. He was brought to terms on account of the reverses with which he met from a force from Bengal, which invaded his territories for the purpose of creating a powerful diversion. A treaty of friendship and alliance was concluded with him on the 13th October, 1781, by which the respective forces were withdrawn and Sindhia agreed to use his good offices to effect a peace, and failing that to remain neutral. Under the third article of the Treaty of Salbai, the right of the British Government to the pargana and town of Broach was recognised. In June, 1782, the Government conferred them on Sindhia in recognition of his services, on condition of trade remaining unmolested. A separate treaty was concluded on the 30th September, 1785, for the regulation of trade and the duties to be levied at Broach.

In 1773 the Raja of Tanjore had fallen into arrears, and was believed to be intriguing with Haidar Ali and the Marathas for the supply of troops. Tanjore was taken in September, 1773, and the Raja and his family were made prisoners. The Court of Directors disapproved of it and directed the restoration of the Raja. The Raja was, accordingly, reinstated in April, 1776, and an agreement was concluded with him by which he agreed to do nothing against the Company's interests; to receive British troops for the protection of his country; to contribute four lakhs of pagodas towards military expenses and to grant 272 villages to the Company.

In consequence of the war which broke out with Haidar Ali the Madras Government were thrown into great pecuniary difficulties. The Government applied for aid to the Nawab of the Karnatic, who appealed to a treaty which he had concluded in 1781 with the Bengal Government, and by which he was exempted from all pecuniary demands beyond the expense of ten battalions of troops, and was recognised as hereditary

sovereign of the Karnatic, besides being promised the restoration of Tanjore and certain districts occupied by Haidar Ali. The Government remonstrated against this contention and at length it was agreed, on the 2nd December, 1781, that the revenues of the Karnatic should be transferred to the British Government for five years, the Nawab receiving one-sixth for his private expenses. After this assignment was made, the Nawab moved the Government of India, who ordered the restoration of his authority in 1783. It was arranged in 1785 that the Nawab should pay twelve lakhs of pagodas a year towards the payment of his debts to the Company, and four lakhs a year to meet current charges, territorial security being given for punctual payment. The expense of the peace establishment was estimated at twenty-one lakhs, and it was proposed that this should be met by the Madras Government, the Nawab and the Raja of Tanjore in proportion to their respective revenues, and the Nawab's contribution was fixed at nine lakhs.

Basalat Jang had collected French troops in Guntur and in 1774 the English called on the Nizam to order their removal. The Nizam's orders were not complied with, but when Basalat Jang was threatened by Haidar Ali he agreed, on the 27th April, 1779, to rent the Guntur district to the English, to dismiss the French troops and to receive English troops for the defence of the district. The Nizam, who was not consulted in this arrangement, considered it to be a breach of the treaty of 1768. The arrangement was accordingly disallowed by the Government of India. The District of Guntur which had, in the meanwhile, been transferred to the Nawab of the Karnatic was restored to the Nizam.

Under the treaty of 1769 Haidar Ali had claimed assistance from the English against the Marathas, with whom he was at war. His request was refused. Haidar Ali never forgave them for this refusal to help in his difficulties. When war was declared between

England and France in 1778, the English occupied the French settlements at Chandernagar, Masulipatam, Kaikal and Pondicherry, and decided to capture the French settlement at Mahe, which was situated in the territory of a petty chief who was tributary to Haidar Ali. This place was taken in 1779, and in revenge Haidar Ali burst into the Karnatic in 1780, with a large force and crippled the British army. As a means of assisting the military operations by creating a revolution in Haidar Ali's territories, the British Resident at Tanjore entered into secret negotiations for the restoration of the Hindu dynasty in Mysore. A treaty was concluded, on the 28th October, 1782, with one Trimal Rao, a representative of the Rani of Mysore. Its principal provisions were the restoration of the Hindu family to power, the payment by the Rani of contributions for the assistance of British troops, the future protection of the country by a British force and the payment through the British Government of the tribute due from Mysore to the Moghuls and of the Maratha *chauth*.

Haidar Ali died in December 1782. He was succeeded by his son, Tipu Sultan, who continued the war with renewed energy, being supported by the French. A Treaty of Peace was eventually concluded at Mangalore, on the 11th March, 1784. The basis of this treaty was the mutual restoration of conquests and the confirmation by Tipu Sultan of all the privileges granted to the English by his father.

On the death of Raghuji, the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur, in 1755, his eldest son, Janoji, ascended the *gaddi*. On Janoji's death the government was seized by his brother, Sabaji, who was slain in battle in 1775 and was succeeded by Raghuji, a minor whom Janoji had adopted. Madhoji, the father of Raghuji and brother of Janoji, was appointed regent. In 1779 Madhoji sent a force to invade Bengal, in pursuance of a confederacy between the Marathas, the Nizam and Haidar Ali, for the overthrow of the British

power. Madhoji was at heart friendly to the British Government, who found little difficulty in concluding with him a treaty of alliance, on the 6th April, 1781, by which the army of Madhoji was bought off from the invasion of Orissa and a promise was obtained from him of assistance against Haidar Ali.

CHAPTER III.

LORD CORNWALLIS (1786-1793).

WARREN HASTINGS resigned his office in 1785. He was succeeded by Lord Cornwallis, who was entrusted with plenary authority by the British Government in England. He was the first of the new order of Parliamentary Governors-General, and came to India with a high reputation as a soldier and a diplomatist. Under a full statutory title he was Governor-General over the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India.

The first alliance made with an Indian Prince, during the term of office of Lord Cornwallis, was the treaty of "perpetual friendship, alliance and security," signed at Madras on the 24th February, 1787, between the East India Company and the Nawab of the Karnatic. It was agreed that the Nawab should pay nine lakhs for protection in time of peace, and twelve lakhs for his debts; that in time of war the contracting parties should each pay four-fifths of their revenues, and that in case of failure of payment by the Nawab certain districts should be assigned as security. When the war with Mysore broke out in 1790, it was found that no contributions could be realised through the officers of the Nawab, and it was resolved to take over the direct management of the country while hostilities continued. This arrangement came to an end on the conclusion of hostilities, and a new treaty was concluded with the Nawab in July 1792. It was agreed that the British Government should maintain a force, for the payment of which the Nawab should contribute nine lakhs of pagodas per annum, that the country should be

garrisoned by British troops, that in the event of war the British Government should take over the management of the Karnatic, paying the Nawab one-fifth of the revenues, that, on failure of payment for the expenses of the British force and the debts, the Government should assume the administration of certain specified districts, that additional troops required by the Nawab should be separately paid for and that the Nawab should renounce political intercourse with other States and be included in all treaties relating to the Karnatic.

Raja Tuljaji of Tanjore died in 1787 and was succeeded by his half-brother, Amar Singh, with whom a treaty was signed on April 10th. The Raja agreed to contribute towards the peace establishment two-fifths of his revenues, with territorial security for punctual payment. He also agreed that the contribution should be doubled in time of war, and that he should pay to the British Government the tribute ceded to them by the Nawab of the Karnatic. After the close of the Mysore War, in 1792, another treaty was made with Amar Singh on the 12th July, 1792, almost identical with the treaty of the same date with the Nawab of the Karnatic.

It has been stated on page 8 that the payments stipulated in the treaty with Kolhapur, signed in 1766, were never made and that no steps were taken to suppress piracy in that State. Another expedition was, therefore, prepared against Kolhapur in 1792, whereupon the Raja signed a treaty in November of the same year. The Raja agreed to pay Rs. 55,000 to compensate the losses incurred by the merchants since 1785, to permit the establishment of factories at Malwan and Kolhapur, and to pay for the force which the Company would keep at their factories in the State.

It will be remembered that it was agreed in 1781 to withdraw the troops from the court of the Wazir of Oudh, but the weakness of the Wazir's administration prevented the Government from doing this. When Lord

Cornwallis assumed the Governor-Generalship the Wazir again pressed for the mitigation of his burdens. The reduction of the British force was considered unsafe, but by an agreement signed in June, 1887, the Wazir was required to pay Rs. 50,00,000 a year in lieu of all claims and a large portion of the balance due to the Government was remitted. This was followed by a commercial treaty, signed in the next year, which provided the levy, at fixed places, of *ad valorem* duty on goods and prohibited the imposition of transit duties by landlords and others.

In 1788 a British Resident was sent to Hyderabad, with the object of demanding restitution of the district of Guntur and of adjusting the subsidy due to the Nizam. The demand for the restitution of Guntur was complied with, but the dispute regarding the arrears of subsidy could not be adjusted at Hyderabad and was referred for decision to the Governor-General by mutual consent. After allowing for the revenues which had been irregularly collected from Guntur by the Nizam, the arrears due by the British Government were reduced to Rs. 9,16,665. A letter having the force of a treaty was written by Lord Cornwallis to the Nizam on the 7th July, 1789, explaining that the words "whenever the situation of affairs will allow of such a body of troops to march into the Deccan," occurring in the 6th article of the treaty of 1768, will be understood to mean, that the force engaged for by that article should be granted whenever the Nizam should apply for it, provided that it should not be employed against any power in alliance with the British Government.

Being aware that the possession of Malabar would give him the command of the western coast, thus facilitating the importation of munitions of war and enabling him to attack the English from both sides, Tipu Sultan determined on the conquest of Travancore, the Raja of which place, it should be remembered, was in alliance with the British Government. Threatened

by this expedition the Raja entered into an agreement with the Government in 1788, allowing two battalions of sepoys to be stationed on his frontier.

The attack on Travancore was opened by the Sultan in December 1789. On hearing of this attack Lord Cornwallis issued instructions to the Madras Government, not to allow a faithful ally to be overwhelmed by an insolent and cruel enemy. War was accordingly declared with Tipu. In the meanwhile the British Government entered into a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with the Peshwa and the Nizam, for the purpose of curbing the Mysore potentate in his hostile proceedings and exacting reparations. By this treaty, commonly known as the Triple Alliance, it was agreed to punish Tipu with the joint forces and to divide their conquests of territory, forts and other things equally, between the contracting parties. The treaty with the Peshwa was signed on the 1st June, 1790, while that with the Nizam was signed thirty-three days after.

As soon as war broke out with Tipu, the Raja of Coorg offered his services and sent a large supply of bullocks for the use of the British army. A treaty of "firm and perpetual friendship" was concluded with him on the 26th October, 1790, by which the Raja agreed to join the British against Tipu, and to give preference to the English in the purchase of articles of commerce in his State. The English engaged themselves to render the Raja independent of Tipu and to consider him as the friend and ally of the Honourable Company.

The Raja of Cochin was a tributary of Mysore and subordinate to Sultan Tipu. He solicited an alliance with the East India Company. The Company accepted this request, on the condition that the Raja should throw off all allegiance to the Sultan and become a tributary of the Company. A formal treaty was signed at Cochin on the 6th January, 1791, by which the Raja

agreed to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Government.

Several successful battles, in which Lord Cornwallis himself took an active part, were fought between the English and their allies on the one part and the forces of Tipu on the other. During the progress of these operations Tipu had thought it advisable to ascertain the Governor-General's views by despatching envoys to his camp, in order to arrange the terms of a convention. On the 22nd of January, 1792, he received an intimation of the preliminary conditions which the allies offered for his acceptance. They specified the cession of half his dominions, the payment of over three millions of rupees, the release of all prisoners, and the delivery of two of his sons as hostages.

Tipu consulted with his principal officers, assented to the general tenor of the terms and signed the document submitted to him, remitting shortly afterwards a million of rupees in part payment of the stipulated sum. But when he found that the province of Coorg was also mentioned in the list of territory which was to be severed from his control, his rage knew no bounds. For a long time he refused to sign the final treaty, and it was only when he was told that negotiations would be broken off unless he at once accepted the proffered terms, that he gave way and signed the treaty on the 18th March, 1792.

An engagement was handed over to the Raja of Coorg on the 31st March, 1793, declaring the Raja independent of Tipu and extending to him and his country the protection of the Company. The Raja was also required to pay to the Government an annual tribute of 8,000 Hoons (Rs. 24,000) for "their friendship and protection," and the Company agreed not to interfere in the internal management of the Raja's country.

Pepper had formed one of the chief articles of export from Travancore. On the 28th January, 1793, the Raja

of Travancore entered into an agreement to supply a large quantity of pepper to the Bombay Government for ten years, in return for arms and European goods. This agreement is known as the Pepper Contract.

CHAPTER IV.

SIR JOHN SHORE (1794-1798).

IN October 1794, an agreement was concluded with Raja Mahip Narain of Benares, for the purpose of introducing into the province of Benares the same system of judicial and revenue administration as had been established in the previous year in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The Raja agreed to accept Rs. 1,00,000 per annum in commutation of his rights in the province, exclusive of the jagirs and family domains, in which he was to retain jurisdiction in revenue matters or on charity grounds, subject to the advice of the Collector and the orders of the Governor-General-in-Council.

The Raja died in 1794, and was succeeded by his son, Udit Narain Singh, who was granted a *sanad* on the 30th September, 1796.

On the death of Faiz Ullah Khan, Nawab of Rampur, disturbances broke out in the family. Mohammed Ali Khan, the eldest son, was murdered by his brother, Ghulam Mohammed Khan, who usurped the *masnad*. The aid of the British troops was given to the Wazir of Oudh in ejecting the usurper and installing Ahmad Ali Khan, the son of Mohammed Ali Khan. Accordingly by a treaty dated the 13th December, 1794, Ahmad Ali Khan was restored, under British guarantee, to a portion of the State, the rest being annexed to Rohilkhand.

In September 1793, the Raja of Travancore applied to the Bengal Government to settle and fix the terms of his old friendship by a permanent treaty with the East India Company, and to arrange for the defence of his country against foreign enemies. A treaty of

“future perpetual friendship, alliance and subsidy” was concluded with him on the 13th December, 1795, by which the Company renounced its claim to the *talukas* of Paroor, Alumgar and Koonatnar in favour of the Raja. The Raja agreed to pay an annual subsidy, adequate to maintain three battalions of sepoys, together with a company of European artillery and two companies of lascars, to be stationed in the State of Travancore; and to cease all intercourse with foreign or Indian States without the concurrence of the Honourable Company, who promised to protect the Raja’s country against foreign aggression. All unsettled claims of a pecuniary nature between the contracting parties, up to the time of the Treaty of Peace with Tipu, were cancelled and declared null and void.

In 1797 Sir John Shore paid a visit to Lucknow, to induce the Wazir to reform his administration, and to pay for part of the increased military establishment which it had been found necessary to keep up. On the 20th February, 1797, an agreement was made, by which the Wazir undertook to pay for one additional regiment of European and one of Indian cavalry, provided the annual cost did not exceed five-and-a-half lakhs of rupees. Asaf-ud-Daula died in the same year. He was succeeded by his son, Mirza Ali, who was deposed shortly afterwards. Saadat Ali, the brother of Asaf-ud-Daula, was placed on the *masnad* of Oudh in 1798. A treaty was concluded with him in February, by which the Wazir’s payment to the British Government was raised to Rs. 76,00,000 a year, and the minimum British force to be maintained in his country was fixed at 10,000 men. At the same time the Wazir granted certain jagirs in Gonda and Faizabad to Bahu Begum under the guarantee of the British.

After the Mysore war the Marathas revived a claim against the Nizam for arrears of *chauth*, and threatened hostilities if it were not satisfied. The Nizam applied to the British for aid, but Sir John Shore was precluded,

by the treaties with the Marathas, from interfering further than as a mediator. The war which broke out in 1795 terminated in the Convention of Kurdla, by which the Nizam was compelled to cede to the Marathas territories yielding a revenue of thirty-five lakhs of rupees ; to pay three crores of rupees and to give his minister as a hostage for the fulfilment of these terms. The resentment created in the mind of the Nizam by the refusal of the British Government to aid him in his extremities, or to permit the subsidiary force to accompany him in the war, led him to entertain in his service a body of troops commanded by French officers, and to dismiss the British subsidiary force.

CHAPTER V.

LORD WELLESLEY AND SIR GEORGE BARLOW (1798-1807).

NOT even after his defeat by Lord Cornwallis did Tipu Sultan sit quietly. In 1796 he deputed an embassy to Zaman Shah, the ruler of Afghanistan, seeking his aid as a co-religionist to the subjugation of the Marathas and the expulsion of the English from India. He used every means in his power to foment misunderstanding between the Peshwa, Sindhia and the Nizam on the one hand, and the English on the other. In 1797, Tipu addressed a letter to the authorities of Mauritius, professing his attachment to the French. He sought aid from the French in expelling the English from India. The Governor of the Mauritius received the ambassadors in state, and promised to transmit Tipu's request to France. He issued a proclamation calling for volunteers. The result was that one hundred French subjects accompanied Tipu's envoys on their return to India, landing at Mangalore in April, 1798.

These events, as well as the retention by the Nizam in his service of French soldiers, alarmed the new Governor-General, Lord Morington (afterwards Lord Wellesley). In the meanwhile Tipu had entered into an engagement with Ali Jah, the son of the Nizam, then in rebellion against his father, to assist him, on condition that, in case he succeeded in dethroning the Nizam, he would make over to Tipu Sultan all the territory lying south of the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers then held by the Nizam. This scheme was, however, foiled by the prompt action of the Nizam's French troops under the command of M. Raymond, and Ali Jah was taken prisoner.

Lord Wellesley arrived at Madras just when Tipu's emissaries had come back from their fruitless expedition to Mauritius, and he reached Calcutta in May, 1798. The next month he received intelligence of the Mysore envoy to the Mauritius and the Governor's proclamation, and foreseeing that the aggressive tendency of the French Republic, then at war with all Europe, might impel it to send an army to India, he adopted such precautionary measures as would prevent the native powers from coalescing with so formidable a rival. The first step in this direction was, to negotiate with the Nizam of Hyderabad for the dismissal of his French troops. A treaty was concluded on the 1st September, 1798, by which the British subsidiary force was made permanent and raised to six battalions with guns, costing Rs. 24,17,100 a year; the Nizam's French corps was to be disbanded; and the British Government was to arbitrate between the Nizam and the Peshwa, or, in the event of the Peshwa not consenting to that arrangement, to protect the Nizam from any unjust or unreasonable demands of the Marathas.

Lord Wellesley sent several letters to the Sultan of Mysore, but the insolent replies to his overtures brought matters to a crisis. On 22nd February, 1799, the Governor-General issued a "Declaration," on the part of the East India Company and their allies, the Nizam and the Peshwa. This document dwelt upon the hostile attitude of Tipu and empowered General Harris to receive any embassy which Tipu might despatch to headquarters to conclude a treaty, on such conditions as would lead to the establishment of a secure and permanent peace. In the war that ensued, several battles were fought in which Tipu's army suffered heavy defeats. On the 20th April, 1799, Tipu expressed a wish for a conference to adjust the terms of a peace. In response to this, General Harris forwarded the draft of a preliminary treaty for Tipu's acceptance. This document stipulated that the Sultan should at once

dismiss all Frenchmen in his service ; that he should cede half his territory to the allies ; pay two million sterling, half immediately and the balance in six months ; release all his prisoners ; and finally make over as hostages his two eldest sons, besides four principal officers whose names were mentioned. The Sultan was allowed twenty-four hours to give his assent to the terms. As no answer was received to these demands, hostilities were continued. Eventually the Sultan was slain in his palace and the war came to an end.

With the exception of the territories which Haidar Ali had usurped in 1761, the possessions of Tipu Sultan were divided between the allies by the Partition Treaty dated the 22nd June, 1799. The British Government received a territory yielding 5,37,179 Kanthirai pagodas ; the Nizam was allotted districts producing 5,37,332 pagodas, while the Peshwa obtained districts yielding 2,63,957 pagodas. It was agreed between the allies to restore the remainder of Tipu's dominions, yielding 13,74,076 Kanthirai pagodas a year, to the infant son of the last Mysore Hindu Chief, Raja Chamraj, who had died in 1796.

In pursuance of the above understanding, a subsidiary treaty was concluded between the East India Company and the widow of Chamraj, on behalf of her infant son, on the 8th July, 1799. This treaty provided for the location in the Mysore territory of a British subsidiary force, for which the Maharaja was to pay seven lakhs of pagodas a year ; reserved to the British Government the right to assume the whole or part of the Mysore territory, if there should be cause to apprehend failure in the payment of the subsidy ; required the Maharaja to contribute, towards the extraordinary expenses of the war, such a sum as should be considered to bear a just and reasonable proportion to his revenues ; and bound him to good government. It was also agreed that a general control over the affairs of Mysore should be exercised by a British Resident at the Maharaja's

court, and that the island of Seringapatam should be ceded to the British Government in perpetuity. In December, 1803, a supplementary treaty was made to effect certain exchanges of territory with Mysore, and on the 29th January, 1807, the sum which the Maharaja was required to contribute to meet the extraordinary expenses of the war was commuted to the maintenance by the Maharaja of a body of 4,000 horse in peace and war.

The Nizam was still pressed for the payment of *chauth* by his foes, the Marathas. His tributaries, who owed tribute also to the Marathas, were encouraged by them in resistance to his demands. The Nizam could not coerce them, for his own force was inadequate and the British troops were, by treaty, only to be used for definite external war. There seemed every possibility that before long the Marathas would actually invade Hyderabad. Moreover, the Nizam was in financial difficulties and his subsidy to the English was in arrears. Under these circumstances a treaty of defensive alliance was negotiated on 12th October, 1800, by which the Nizam's difficulties were set at rest. The English forces in the Deccan were increased to 10,000 men, and were authorised to defend the Nizam against all aggression. The Nizam agreed to submit all his disputes to English mediation; and he yielded to the Company the whole of his acquisitions from Tipu.

In 1802 a treaty was concluded with a view to check excessive taxation levied by the Nizam's officials. This treaty provided for the free transit of articles of commerce between British and Hyderabad territories; abolished transit duties; limited import and export duties to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, to be collected once for all at fixed places.

Nizam Ali died in 1803 and was succeeded by his son, Sikandar Jah, who went through the form of obtaining the confirmation of the Emperor of Delhi. On his accession formal letters were exchanged between the

new Nizam and the Governor-General in October, 1803, by which all the treaties existing at that time were confirmed.

The Raja of Coorg had rendered valuable services in the prosecution of the second war with Tipu Sultan. In consideration of these services his annual tribute was remitted by an instrument dated the 16th October, 1799, and the Raja was required only to send an elephant every year, as an acknowledgment of feudal subordination.

On the death of Raja Tuljaji of Tanjore, his adopted son, Sarfoji, succeeded him. On Sarfoji's accession in 1799, a treaty was made with him by which he resigned the administration into the hands of the British Government and received a provision of one lakh of pagodas and one-fifth of the net revenues.

In October, 1795, Nawab Mohammed Ali of the Karnatic was succeeded by his son, Umdat-ul-Umara, after having assigned the revenues of his country to his creditors in liquidation of his debts. On the fall of Seringapatam a treasonable correspondence was discovered, which had been begun by Mohammed Ali and his son with Tipu Sultan. It had been continued by Umdat-ul-Umara till 1796, and was hostile to British interests and in direct violation of the Nawab's treaty obligations. The British Government, therefore, resolved to assume the Government of the Karnatic. Umdat-ul-Umara died in July, 1801, and was succeeded by his son, Ali Hussain, who rejected the proposed arrangements. Negotiations were, therefore, opened with Azim-ud-Daula, nephew of Umdat-ul-Umara. An engagement was made with him on the 31st July, 1801, by which he renounced the civil and military government of the Karnatic and accepted a stipendiary position.

In January, 1805, another subsidiary treaty was concluded with the Raja of Travancore, by which the Raja agreed to pay annually, in addition to the subsidy

stipulated by the treaty of 1795, a sum sufficient to maintain one more regiment of the Company's native infantry; and, in case an additional force should be required for the defence of his country against attack or invasion, to contribute such sum as should appear to bear a just and reasonable proportion to his net revenues. It was further agreed that, in case the Governor-General in Council should consider that there were grounds for apprehending failure of funds to defray the expense of the permanent military force, or the extraordinary charges that might arise under the terms of the treaty, the British Government should have power either to introduce at their discretion such regulations and ordinances as might be deemed expedient for the internal management of the country, or to assume the direct management of such part or parts of the Raja's territory as might appear necessary to render such funds efficient and available in time of either war or peace. It was, however, stipulated that the Raja's actual receipts from his territorial revenues should not be less than two lakhs of rupees, together with one-fifth of the net revenues of the whole of his territories. The Raja at the same time promised always to pay the utmost attention to the advice of the British Government; to hold no communication with any foreign State; and to allow no European foreigner to join his service, or remain within his territories, without the previous sanction of the British Government. Eventually the subsidy payable to the British Government was fixed definitely at Rs. 8,00,000.

In 1799 the commercial intercourse between the British Government and Sind was revived and Mir Fateh Ali Khan issued an order granting certain privileges in favour of English trade. In 1800 one-third of the duty on the Company's goods was remitted by the Amir.

Surat was then the greatest centre of maritime commerce in India, but the relations between the Nawab

of Surat and the English were strained. The opportunity of the death of the Nawab and his son was taken to execute an agreement with the next heir, by which, on his succession, the management and collection of the revenues of the Nawab's territories, the administration of civil and criminal justice and the whole military government were vested for ever in the hands of the East India Company. This agreement was signed in May, 1800.

The affairs in Oudh were more complex. Owing to fear of an invasion from Zaman Shah an army was stationed in Oudh. The Wazir's own troops were worse than useless. They were turbulent and disaffected. In the event of an invasion by Zaman Shah, the Marathas and the Sikhs, the Nawab Wazir was a grave danger to the British. Not only were his frontiers exposed and his troops unmanageable, but his civil administration was hopelessly corrupt. Moreover, the Company's subsidy, due from the Wazir, had fallen into arrears. In November, 1799, Lord Wellesley wrote to the Wazir, telling him that it was impossible for the Company to fulfil its engagement to defend his dominions against all enemies, unless it permanently maintained within them an adequate force. He advised the Nawab Wazir to disband his rabble. The Wazir was very much upset by these proposals and declared his intention to abdicate. The Governor-General, to whom the Wazir's proposal was referred for instructions, declared that he neither wished nor approved the abdication, adding that if it must be, it should be on conditions which alone could make it satisfactory to the British Government. The Governor-General advised the Wazir to vest the exclusive administration of the civil and military government of Oudh in the hands of the Company, with such ample powers as should enable the Company to act with vigour and promptitude in every branch and department of State. This was by no means palatable to the Wazir,

who now wanted to withdraw from the position which he had taken up. Lord Wellesley was rather excited at the Wazir's conduct. In February, 1800, he again wrote to the Wazir, expressing his "astonishment, regret and indignation" at the Wazir's attitude and emphatically repeating the Company's previous proposals for his acceptance. Troops were actually ordered to march to Oudh and the Wazir was asked to pay and feed them. The Wazir again tried to shake himself free, but in vain. In July, 1801, the Governor-General instructed the Honourable Henry Wellesley to proceed at once to Lucknow, with full power to conclude a treaty, in concert with Colonel Scot, on the lines of the previous offers, but, before he arrived, the Wazir had turned from passive to active refusal and had declined to pay any further subsidies.

After some parley the Wazir eventually consented to retreat. On the 10th November, 1801, a treaty was signed, by which the Wazir ceded to the Government lands in the Doab and the whole of Rohilkhand, yielding a revenue of Rs. 1,35,23,474, in lieu of the subsidy and all future expenses incurred in defending his territory; reduced his troops to four battalions of infantry and one of *najibs*, 2,000 cavalry and 300 *golandaz*; and agreed to introduce a good system of administration in his remaining territories. The treaty also provided for the free navigation of the Ganges and other rivers, where they formed the mutual boundary of the British territory and Oudh. At a personal interview with the Wazir at Lucknow early in 1802, the Governor-General settled various points arising out of the above treaty, and explained the general principles which should regulate the connection and intercourse between the two parties.

Before the cession of Rohilkhand to the British Government the Farrukhabad territory was almost entirely surrounded by the Wazir's dominions. The Wazir received a tribute of Rs. 4,50,000 a year from the

Nawab Rais of Farrukhabad. The tribute was ceded to the British Government by the treaty with the Wazir. In 1802 the Nawab of Farrukhabad ceded the sovereignty of his province to the British Government, who settled on him and his heirs and successors a stipend of Rs. 1,08,000 a year.

Gobind Rao Gaekwar died in September, 1800. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Anand Rao, but the administration of Baroda was usurped by Kanhoji Appaji, an illegitimate half-brother. The usurper was supported by Gobind Rao's cousin, Malhar Rao. He was deposed by a party headed by Raoji Appaji, the minister of Gobind Rao. The struggle was ended by Raoji Appaji throwing himself on the protection of the British Government and agreeing, on the 15th March, 1802, to receive a subsidiary force from the Bombay Government, and to cede the *chauth* of Surat and the pargana of Chorasi, on condition of being supported against Malhar Rao. Malhar Rao surrendered after a short campaign. The convention of the 15th March was reduced to a formal treaty and confirmed by the Gaekwar in July, 1802. The convention contained a stipulation, that the British Government should assist the Gaekwar in reducing his Arab mercenaries. These troops cost the State about Rs. 30,000 a year, but the Gaekwar was powerless to discharge them, as he owed them arrears of pay amounting to Rs. 20,00,000. The British Government advanced this amount to the Gaekwar on territorial security and reduced the troops after some bloodshed. After this the Gaekwar ceded districts yielding Rs. 7,80,000, for the support of the subsidiary force. These arrangements were consolidated in the treaty of the 21st April, 1805, by which also the subsidiary force was increased; territories yielding Rs. 11,70,000 were ceded for its support; lands yielding Rs. 12,95,000 were assigned for the payment of the Gaekwar's debts to the Government; the Gaekwar bound himself

to submit his pecuniary disputes with the Peshwa to the arbitration of the Government ; and generally his relations with the British Government were defined.

The Chief of Puddukkottai had rendered valuable services to the British Government from time to time, and in recognition of these services, the Chief was, at his repeated request, granted the fort and district of Kilanelli, by a *sanad* dated the 8th July, 1803. The cession was afterwards confirmed by the Court of Directors on the condition that the district should not be alienated, and that it should revert to the British Government in the case of an oppressive system of management therein.

After the death of Tukaji Rao Holkar in 1795, his sons fought with each other and with Daulat Rao Sindhia for the remnants of his power, but finally Jaswant Rao emerged from the butchery and confusion with a force of adventurers, ravaging the territories of Sindhia. Fortune changed sides again and again : now Holkar was uppermost, now Sindhia : and the wretched Peshwa, Baji Rao, was the mere sport of the contending factions. On 25th October, 1802, Holkar completely defeated the forces of the Peshwa and Sindhia before Poona. He entered the city and placed one Warnak Rao on the *gaddi*. Meanwhile Baji Rao had fled and placed himself in the hands of the English. He reached Bassein in the first week of December. On the 31st December, 1802, the celebrated treaty of Bassein was signed. By this the Peshwa undertook to receive a subsidiary force of six battalions with guns, and to cede for their payment territory of the value of Rs. 26,00,000. The Peshwa was to refer to the British Government all his disputes with the Nizam and his claims against the Gaekwar, and was to be restored by the British Government to his full rights as head of the Maratha confederacy. A portion of the territory thus ceded was exchanged for a part of the Peshwa's possessions in Bundelkhand, in December, 1803. Baji Rao was

re-established at Poona in May, 1803. Holkar fled on the approach of the British force, and Sindhia, after hesitatingly expressing his acquiescence in the arrangements to be made under the treaty of Bassein, in which he saw the destruction of his scheme for obtaining control over the Poona Government, changed his plans, and formed a league with the Raja of Berar to defeat the treaty.

In the treaty, which subjected the Peshwa entirely to British influence, Sindhia saw the sure beginning of the last fight of the Marathas for existence. He allied himself with Bhonsla, but he could not induce Holkar to join in the alliance against the British. War was declared as soon as Colonel Collins left Sindhia's camp on 3rd August, 1803. The combined forces then marched up to the frontier of Hyderabad. The Governor-General issued orders to General Wellesley, who was facing Sindhia in western India, and to General Lake, who was moving upon Sindhia's possessions in the north-west. The main objective was to be either the entire reduction of Sindhia's power, or a peace that should transfer to the British Government so much of his territory as should be sufficient to isolate him in central India; to cut him off from the western seacoast; to expel him from Delhi where he was still Viceregent of the Empire, and to throw him back into central India by interposing a barrier between his provinces in that region and in the south country. Wellesley's victory was decisive at the battle of Assaye. Marching onwards into Berar he inflicted a severe defeat upon the Bhonsla at Argao. In the north-west General Lake's successes were equally important. He took Aligarh by assault, occupied the town of Delhi and assumed the charge of the person of the Emperor, who was till that time in the custody of Sindhia. Agra was captured and finally Sindhia's army suffered a heavy defeat at the battle of Laswaree. The result of these well-contested and hardly-won victories was to shatter the whole military

organization upon which Sindhia's predominance had been built up; to break down his connection with the Moghul court and to destroy his influence at Poona. Both Sindhia and Bhonsla, finding themselves in imminent danger of losing all their possessions, acquiesced reluctantly in the terms that were dictated to them after the destruction of their armies. On the 17th December, 1803, the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur signed the Treaty of Deogaon, by which he was deprived of the province of Cuttack and of the country to the west of the Wardha and south of the Narnala and Gwailgarh hills. This treaty was confirmed by the treaty of 1804 with the Peshwa.

On the 30th December, 1803, a treaty of "peace and friendship," known as the treaty of Sarji Anjangaon, was concluded between the English and their allies on the one part and Daulat Rao Sindhia on the other. By this treaty Sindhia was stripped of his territories in Hindustan and south of the Ajanta hills, with the exception of some hereditary villages, and resigned his claims on subordinate chiefs, with whom the Government had made treaties. The treaty left Sindhia the option of becoming a party to the defensive alliance concluded by the Government with the Peshwa and the Nizam, and bound the British Government, in the event of his doing so, to maintain a subsidiary force of six battalions to be paid for out of the territories ceded by that treaty. Sindhia agreed to the alliance; and by a separate treaty, concluded on the 27th February, 1804, arrangements were made for the subsidiary force to be stationed near Sindhia's boundaries, but within British possessions. The discontent which Sindhia felt at the determination to deprive him of Gohad and Gwalior, under the treaty of 1803, induced him to enter into correspondence with the Holkar which nearly led to an open rupture. Lord Cornwallis, who succeeded Wellesley for a short time, however, considered it expedient to restore Gohad and Gwalior to Sindhia

and negotiations were accordingly opened. A fresh treaty was concluded on the 22nd November, 1805, which confirmed the treaty of 1803, except in so far as it might be altered by the new treaty; ceded Gwalior and Gohad to Sindhia; abolished pensions of fifteen lakhs a year paid by Government to Sindhia's officers; constituted the Chambal the northern boundary of Sindhia's territories; deprived Sindhia of all claim to tribute from Bundi or any State north of the Chambal and east of Kotah; bound the British Government not to make treaties with Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah, or other chiefs tributary to Sindhia in Malwa, Mewar or Marwar, or to interfere with the arrangements which Sindhia might make in regard to them; and granted an assignment of four lakhs a year to Sindhia and jagirs of two lakhs to his wife and one lakh to his daughter. Patna was restored to Bhonsla by a treaty signed in August, 1805.

The territories conquered from Sindhia and Bhonsla in 1803 were divided between the English and their allies, the Peshwa and the Nizam. The Nizam received the Deccan by the partition treaty, dated the 28th April, 1804, while the city and province of Ahmadnagar were conferred upon the Peshwa by the partition treaty signed between him and the British Government sixteen days after.

In pursuance of the general policy of the British Government at the commencement of the Maratha war, to exclude the Marathas from Hindustan by uniting the Rajput Chiefs into subsidiary alliances with the British Government, the Government entered into treaties of friendship with the Chiefs of Bharatpur, Alwar, Jaipur and Jodhpur. These treaties were signed on different dates between the 29th September and the 22nd December, 1803. By these treaties friendship was established between the contracting parties, the friends and enemies of the one were to be considered friends and enemies of the other, and the East India

Company granted the chiefs security in their countries and agreed not to interfere in their internal administration. The Jaipur and Jodhpur Durbars also agreed not to entertain in their service any European inhabitants, without the consent of the British Government. As a reward for the services which the Maharao Raja of Alwar rendered to the British in the campaign against the Marathas, Lord Lake granted some villages to him on the 28th November, 1803. In 1805 an exchange of territories was effected with Alwar for mutual convenience.

During the negotiations between the British Government and the Maharao Raja of Alwar the Alwar Vakil, Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, rendered valuable services to both parties. He received the grant of Loharu from Alwar and of Ferozpur from Lord Lake, on condition of fidelity and military service. A *sanad* to this effect was granted to the Nawab of Loharu on the 4th May, 1806.

Raja Himmat Bahadur of Bundelkhand was a tributary of the Peshwa. He sympathised with Sindhia and Bhonsla in their war against the English. Foreseeing in the success of the plans of the Marathas an immediate diminution of his own authority, Raja Himmat Bahadur determined to abandon the Maratha interests and to embrace British protection. Accordingly by an agreement concluded at Shahpur on the 4th September, 1803, it was provided, among other stipulations, that a portion of Bundelkhand territory, yielding an annual revenue of twenty lakhs of rupees, should be ceded to the Raja for the maintenance of a body of troops under his command in the service of the British Government, and that the Raja should receive a permanent jagir in the British dominions.

Seeing the rapid success of the British arms in 1803, Ambaji Inglia, Governor of Gohad, threw off his allegiance to Sindhia and joined the British force. A treaty was concluded with him on the 16th December,

1803, by which he ceded the fort of Gwalior and certain districts and was in return guaranteed in his remaining possessions free of tribute. The districts ceded by the Governor were made over to the Rana of Gohad by a treaty dated the 17th January, 1804, while the fort of Gwalior was permanently ceded to the British. Gwalior and Gohad were transferred to Sindhia by the treaty of 1805, and the parganas of Dholpur, Bari and Rajkhera were assigned to the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur by the treaty dated the 10th January, 1806.

On the annexation of Bundelkhand a *sanad* was granted to the Maharaja of Charkhari on the 2nd September, 1804. In return the Maharaja bound himself to remain loyal to the British Government, to punish sedition against the British Government, and to refer his disputes with other chiefs for decision to the Government. A treaty similar in terms was concluded with the Raja of Datia on the 15th March, 1804.

The first treaty with the Bhao of Jhansi was concluded on the 6th February, 1804. The Government promised security in his territory to the Bhao who, in return, offered his allegiance to the Government and promised to refer his disputes with other chiefs for decision to the British. The tribute paid by the Bhao to the Poona Durbar was agreed to be paid to the Peshwa.

It will be remembered that Jaswant Rao Holkar had refused to enter into an alliance with Sindhia and Bhonsla against the English. He had held aloof from the war in the hope of profiting at Sindhia's expense. He had lived at free quarters with a large Maratha force in Rajputana. After Sindhia's defeat he showed signs of taking advantage of Daulat Rao's defenceless condition. He was summoned by Lord Lake to retire into his own country, and on his refusal to do so he was attacked by British troops. In Jaswant Rao the English found a very active and troublesome enemy. He completely destroyed the whole of the British force

near Agra, and a few months after fought a severe action against the British troops at Deig, and his ally, the Raja of Bharatpur, repulsed three attempts to carry by assault the strong fortress of Bharatpur, so that Lord Lake was obliged to retire with considerable loss. But Lord Lake's flying columns pursued Holkar with indefatigable rapidity, until his bands were surprised and at last dispersed, when he himself took refuge in the Punjab, where he retired with the hope of forming a combination with the Sikhs against the British Government. On the 24th December, 1805, he signed a treaty on the banks of the Beas by which he was stripped of a large portion of his territories. In February, 1806, Sir George Barlow added a declaratory clause to this treaty, relinquishing to Holkar the districts of Tonk, Rampura and others, forming the ancient possessions of the Holkar family. The district of Kunch was assigned as a life grant to Jaswant Rao's daughter, Bhima Bai Sahiba.

It has been stated in the foregoing paragraph that the Raja of Bharatpur had joined Holkar in repelling British assaults on the fort of Bharatpur. Fearing eventual defeat, and being unable, from the exhaustion of his resources, to continue the war, the Raja surrendered the fort and agreed to expel Holkar from his territories. A new treaty was concluded with him on 17th April, 1805, by which he agreed to pay an indemnity of twenty lakhs of rupees, seven of which were subsequently remitted, and was guaranteed in the territories which he held previous to the accession of the British Government. The parganas which had been granted to him in 1803 were resumed.

The Chief of Chhatarpur was confirmed in his State by a *sanad* issued on the 19th March, 1806.

On the 1st of January, 1806, a treaty of friendship and amity was concluded between the East India Company and Ranjit Singh and his ally Fateh Singh, of Kapurthala. By this treaty the Sikhs agreed to

remove Jaswant Rao Holkar and his army to a distance of 30 *kos* from Amritsar and to cease all connection with him. On their part the Government agreed to move their army from their encampment on the Beas as soon as Jaswant Rao made a move, adding, that as long as the Sikh chiefs abstained from holding any friendly relations with the enemies of the Government, or from committing any act of hostility against the Government, the British armies would not enter the Sikh territories.

In recognition of their services rendered to the British in the war against Holkar, the Chiefs of Dojana and Pataudi received *sanads* on the 4th May, 1806, conferring certain lands on them.

On his submission to British authority the Chief of Jalaun was confirmed in his possessions on the 23rd October, 1806. A *sanad* was also conferred on the Raja of Panna in February, 1807, on his subscribing a deed of allegiance.

The Chief of Ajaigarh, who had been deprived of his possessions by Ali Bahadur, was granted, after the British occupation of Bundelkhand, a cash allowance until an adequate territorial provision could be assigned to him. In 1807 he received a *sanad* restoring to him a portion of his possessions.

CHAPTER VI.

LORD MINTO (1807-1813).

THE King of Persia having been defeated by Russia in 1804-5, appealed for help to Napoleon in Europe and the English in Calcutta. On account of the policy of retrenchment which prevailed at that time, no encouragement was forthcoming from Calcutta. Napoleon, however, welcomed the opportunity of harassing the Russians in Asia and of resuscitating his schemes of Asiatic conquest, and concluded a treaty of offensive alliance with Persia. After the battle of Friedland the Russian Emperor had changed from an enemy into an ally of France, and the offensive league with Persia was transformed into an offer of mediation between Persia and Russia. From the day when the Emperors of France and Russia exchanged pledges of unchangeable personal friendship at Tilsit, Napoleon pressed upon Alexander his grand scheme of a joint expedition through Turkey and Persia against the English in India, with the object of subverting their dominion and destroying the sources of their commercial prosperity. But the Russians were by no means eager to embark on distant eastern adventures, or to lock up their troops in the heart of Asia, upon the advice and for the advantage of the restless and powerful autocrat whose armies still hovered about their western frontier. But notwithstanding this Napoleon sent an imposing mission to Persia, and the Anglo-Indian Governments were much startled by the activity of the French agents at Teheran and other Asiatic courts.

The English soon discovered Napoleon's plan of an Asiatic campaign, and all his secret negotiations were fully known to them. They regarded as a grave danger

the project of a combined French and Russian expedition towards the frontiers of India. For the purpose of counteracting the French demonstrations and of throwing up barrier after barrier against the threatened expedition, Lord Minto sent missions to all the rulers of States on and beyond his north-western border, *i.e.*, to Lahore, Afghanistan, Sind and Persia. In this work we are not concerned with the result of the negotiations with the Shah of Persia and the Amir of Kabul. Suffice it to say that after a while the British apprehensions of danger from armies marching across Asia disappeared for a time.

In 1806 Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore had begun to lay his hands on the possessions of the Cis-Sutlej chiefs. His systematic aggressions at last excited the alarm of the Sikhs of Sirhind, and in 1808 they sent a deputation consisting of Raja Bhag Singh of Jind, Bhai Lal Singh of Kaithal and the Diwan of Patiala to seek the protection of the British Government. They received a very encouraging answer, which, however, did not commit the Government to any line of action. In the meantime the British Government deputed Mr. Metcalfe to the court of Ranjit Singh to establish a friendly alliance. A treaty was concluded at Amritsar on the 25th April, 1809, by which the British Government agreed to have no concern with the territories and subjects of the Maharaja to the north of the Sutlej, and Ranjit Singh agreed neither to commit nor suffer encroachments on the possessions or rights of the chiefs to the south of that river. From that time forward Ranjit Singh's friendly relations with the English on the south-eastern frontier, and the civil strife within Afghanistan on the north-west, afforded him an opportunity of annexing Multan, Kangra, Kashmir and Peshawar and of extorting the famous Koh-i-Noor from Shah Shuja who had taken refuge in Lahore.

After the conclusion of the treaty of Amritsar a proclamation was issued on the 3rd May, 1809,

extending the protection of the British Government to the chiefs of Sirhind and Malwa without demand of tribute ; requiring service in time of war ; and defining generally the relations of the protected States to the Government. The general scope of this proclamation was to establish the chiefs in the States they had held before they were received under protection. Relieved of their fear of Ranjit Singh, however, the stronger chiefs began to encroach on the weaker ones. It was accordingly found necessary to issue another proclamation on the 22nd August, 1811, directing the restoration of such usurped estates and prohibiting such encroachments in the future. In 1810 the Raja of Nabha was given a paper under the seal and signature of the Governor-General, confirming him in his possessions and emphasising the promises made in the proclamation of 1809.

Captain Seaton, who was sent as an envoy by the Bombay Government, concluded an offensive and defensive treaty of seven articles with the Mir of Sind on the 28th July, 1808. This committed the Supreme Government to too close a connection with Sind and on this ground the Governor-General refused to ratify it. He sent Mr. N. H. Smith to make new negotiations. On the 22nd August, 1809, Mr. Smith concluded a treaty which provided for the expulsion of the French from Sind and the interchange of agents between the British Government and Sind.

On the 27th of January, 1808, an engagement was made with the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar by which he renounced piracy and all right to wrecks. Similar engagements were concluded with the Rao of Kutch on the 26th October, 1809, and the Chief of Sevantvadi on the 3rd October, 1812. The Rao of Kutch and Hans Raj of Mandvi renounced all claims to interfere in the countries to the east of the Gulf of Kutch and the Ran, and engaged to exclude Europeans and Americans from their possessions. Hans Raj was also

guaranteed in the separate possession of Mandvi, till such time as the Rao should assume the government which was then in the hands of a Muslim soldier, Fateh Mohammed.

At this time the Raja of Mandvi was in great distress. By the treaty of Bassein he had come under the British protection and was subjected to a tribute of Rs. 65,000. The Raja evaded payment for seven years, when in 1809 an insurrection broke out in the country. The rising was headed by a fanatical Mohammedan, named Abdur Rahman, who seized the fort of Mandvi, murdered the Raja's minister and committed depredations in the surrounding country; threatening to carry fire and sword into the British districts if the English officers did not embrace Islam. The Raja fled from Mandvi and threw himself on the protection of the British Government, to whom he engaged on the 18th January, 1810, to pay the expenses of their aid and six annas in every rupee of revenue as tribute. The Raja was reinstated with the aid of the British force. In March, 1810, the Raja agreed to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 60,000 in lieu of a share of the revenues. In view of the exhausted state of his country, the cost of the expedition and the arrears of tribute were remitted to the Raja.

In 1808 the usual engagement against piracy was taken from the chief of Porbandar. In 1809 Rana Sartanji quarrelled with his son, in consequence of which a rebellion broke out. The mercenaries were only expelled with the aid of the British troops. For the purpose of obtaining the continued support of the Government, the chief ceded half the port of Porbandar, and a party of sepoys was stationed there. This arrangement was reduced to writing on the 5th December, 1809.

After the establishment of British supremacy in Bundelkhand the usual *sanad* was withheld from the Raja of Bijawar, owing to the existence of territorial

disputes between him and the Charkhari and Chhatarpur States. These disputes were settled just before the death of the Raja. On the 27th March, 1811, the usual *sanad* was granted to the Raja's son on his accession, confirming him in his possessions. The Raja was required to subscribe a deed of allegiance which, amongst other undertakings, provided for preventing the revival of old or the setting up of new claims against the neighbouring Rajas.

In May, 1811, a *sanad* was granted to the Maharaja of Panna conferring certain villages on him.

It was discovered in 1811 that the Maharao Raja of Alwar had interfered in the affairs of Jaipur, and engaged to be security for the payment of Rs. 1,50,000 a month to a Pathan adventurer, for the supply of troops to establish one Khushhali Ram as minister of Jaipur. To prevent such negotiations in future, the Raja of Alwar was required to sign an engagement on the 16th July, 1811, by which he bound himself never to enter into any engagements or negotiations whatsoever with any other State or chief without the knowledge and consent of the British Government.

In May, 1809, a treaty of perpetual friendship and subsidy was concluded with the Raja of Cochin. This treaty was similar in terms to the Travancore treaty of 1805, and raised the amount of the subsidy previously paid by the Cochin Durbar.

In 1811 the turbulence of the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar made it necessary for the British Government to reduce him by force. He refused to settle certain pecuniary claims which the Rao of Kutch had against him; ejected from his State the Agent to the British Government who was making certain enquiries regarding the prevalence of infanticide; and made preparations to assert his independence by inducing other chiefs to combine against the British. A force was, therefore, marched against him, and on the 23rd February, 1812, after much evasion, he agreed to terms

of submission. Two days later he concluded a treaty for the prevention of infanticide in his State.

In 1812 a treaty was made with Nawab Saadat Ali Khan, Wazir of Oudh, to prevent the disputes arising out of the frequent changes in the course of the rivers forming the boundaries between Oudh and the British territories.

A treaty of perpetual peace and friendship was concluded on the 1st October, 1812, between the British Government and the Raja of Kolhapur, by which, in return for the cession of certain forts, the Raja was guaranteed against the aggressions of all foreign powers. The Raja engaged to abstain from hostilities with other States, and to refer all his disputes with other States to the arbitration of the British Government.

Overtures made to him after the treaty of Bassein, to conclude a treaty of friendship with the East India Company, were rejected by the Raja of Rewa in 1803. In 1812 a body of Pindaris invaded Mirzapur through Rewa territory. The Raja was believed either to have abetted this enterprise through deliberate design, or to have countenanced it through weakness. He was accordingly required in 1812 to accede to a treaty of friendship which he signed on the 5th October. He was acknowledged as the ruler of his possessions; was brought under the protection of the British Government, to whose arbitration he bound himself to refer all disputes with neighbouring chiefs, and engaged to permit British troops to march through, or be stationed in, his territories. The Raja failed to fulfil his obligations, and when a military post was established in his territory, he attempted to starve out the detachment. Troops were sent to enforce the execution of the engagements and to obtain security for their future fulfilment. Accordingly on the 2nd June, 1813, another treaty was made, confirming the previous treaty, and defining more clearly the Raja's relations with the British Government.

A treaty of friendship and defensive alliance was concluded between the British Government and the Raja of Orchha and signed at Banda on the 23rd December, 1812. By this treaty the Government guaranteed the Raja in his possessions, while the Raja agreed to refer his disputes with other chiefs for arbitration to the Government, and consented to British troops marching through, or being stationed in, his territories. He also engaged not to employ any Europeans in his service without the consent of the Government.

CHAPTER VII.

THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS (1813-1823).

LORD MINTO was succeeded by Lord Moira (afterwards Marquess of Hastings), who landed at Calcutta on the 4th October, 1813. As the genius of Clive and the administrative reforms of his immediate successors consolidated the British possessions in Bengal, so did the intellectual power of Lord Wellesley create a system of imperial rule which, in Lord Hastings' time, became the basis of British supremacy in India. In order to understand the history of the relations between the British Government and the Indian States, we would attempt to acquaint the reader with the condition of India when Lord Hastings assumed the office of Governor-General.

The system of subsidiary alliances inaugurated by Lord Wellesley and the vigour of his Indian policy dissatisfied public opinion in England. The result was that Wellesley was recalled before his work was concluded and Lord Cornwallis, who succeeded him, was instructed to reverse Wellesley's system, and to come to terms at any price with Holkar, who was then at war with the British Government. By the weak policy that was observed during the negotiations for peace with Holkar, Holkar was granted ill-timed concessions, which not only caused future embarrassments to the Government of India, but also pressed hardly upon the weaker States who had relied upon British support in times of adversity. Protective alliances with most of the Rajputana chiefs were dissolved under this policy.

The settlements made with Sindhia and Holkar in 1805 were very unsatisfactory. The principal

occupation of these chiefs was to levy, at the point of the sword, contributions and exactions from reluctant tributaries. War, bloodshed and anarchy followed in these miserable States. This state of affairs was disastrous to all prosperity and dangerous to the neighbouring British provinces. In the Holkar's territories disorder prevailed to a greater extent than elsewhere, owing to Holkar's insanity. On Maharaja Holkar's death in 1811, the custody and power of his minor heir were contested by his widow and by a soldier of fortune, Amir Khan by name. By the policy of non-intervention, Holkar, Sindhia and Bhonsla were left independent in diminished territories, with the result that, deeply resenting their losses, they had free liberty, just outside British protection, to intensify the disorders which endangered the general tranquillity. Nor was the Peshwa inactive. He was consolidating his power, and secretly forming a strong combination of native States to dispute British supremacy in India. In short, all the Maratha chiefs felt that the time was approaching when they might regain their past independence, by driving the foreigners out of India.

Besides, the Marathas, Pindaris and Pathans had become a source of great danger. The Pindaris were originally Hindu outlaws, who, frustrating Aurangzeb's efforts to suppress them, aided Sivaji in wresting power from the Moghuls. Having degenerated into an organised banditti, the Pindaris had become the terror and scourge of the country which was subjected to their depredations. They first attached themselves as irregular cavalry to the Peshwa's armies, but later on they ranged themselves in two parties under Sindhia and Holkar, whom they adopted as patrons. They were accustomed to assemble every year about the beginning of November, and, having placed themselves under the bravest leaders, they sallied forth in mounted bands to burn, destroy and search for plunder. They

spread their devastations from Mysore to the Jumna, and baffled the attempts of more regular forces to overtake them or keep them in check. In 1814 they were reckoned at between 25,000 and 30,000 horsemen, of whom about half were well-armed. Their principal leaders were Chetu, Wasil Mohammed and Karim Khan. The Maratha chiefs secretly favoured these predatory hordes and often employed them for their own purposes; disclaiming, however, responsibility when occasion required it.

The Pindaris did considerable mischief to British subjects and allies, and frequently harassed the British Government by their movements and actions. In 1809 they entered Gujrat and in 1812 they devastated Mirzapur.

The Pathans differed from the Pindaris in some respects. They were more regular in their habits and more disciplined in their demeanour than the Pindaris. They were composed of paid troops and reckoned among their forces most efficient native infantry as well as very useful artillery. They did not believe in ravaging defenceless villages and torturing the unfortunate inhabitants. They banded themselves together in order to prey upon governments and princes. They devoted their energies to Rajputana and devastated the feudal States.

Besides this serious condition of affairs in Central India, the Gurkhas were creating trouble on the frontiers when Lord Hastings took the reins of administration into his hands. After the treaty of Lucknow in 1801 a portion of the possessions of the Nawab Wazir of Oudh were ceded to the British Government, in lieu of a large sum of money due from the Wazir. The territory thus ceded adjoined the Nepal State and there were frequent quarrels on this frontier. The Gurkhas asserted and vindicated their claim on lands in Bengal which were held by chiefs they had ousted from Nepal. They seized Batwal and retained the district of Seoraj, on

the ground that they had possession of it when the treaty of Lucknow was signed. In spite of Sir George Barlow's protests against both these actions, his demand for the evacuation of Batwal by the Gurkhas and his promise to assign Seoraj to the Nepalese, the Gurkhas made further encroachments and advanced into another British fief in the district of Saran. In June, 1813, Lord Minto wrote a formal letter calling upon the Gurkhas to redress the frontier encroachments.

To Lord Minto's letter Lord Hastings received a very unsatisfactory reply from the Gurkhas. The Governor-General wrote another letter peremptorily demanding the evacuation of the districts where encroachments had been made. He simultaneously ordered the local magistrates to occupy them, if they were not given up in 25 days. On the expiry of this period this order was complied with and the Gurkhas retired without making the least resistance. In May, 1814, the Nepalese suddenly invaded the occupied districts and drove out the police that had been established there after the withdrawal of the army. A proclamation of war against Nepal was accordingly issued by the Government of Calcutta on the 1st November, 1814. The Governor-General's plan was to invade Nepal by four columns from two directions. In the west General Ochterlony was ordered to operate in the hilly country near the Sutlej; and on his right General Gillespie was to push from Meerut to the lower spurs of the mountains between the upper Ganges and the Jumna. In the east General Wood was to penetrate into Palpa from Gorakhpur and to co-operate with the main body under General Marley, who was to advance from Patna upon Khatmandu, the Gurkha capital. Lord Hastings was to direct the operations from Lucknow.

General Ochterlony penetrated by bad and almost impassable paths and turned the enemy's position at Arki. On his arrival at Bilaspur the General forced the

local Raja to submit to British protection, on the assurance that he would be confirmed in that part of his territories which lay to the south of the Sutlej. General Ochterlony was able to expel the Gurkhas from the Simla hills. By the treaty of 1815 the Gurkhas renounced all claims to the countries west of the Kali and the British were left in possession of the whole tract of hills from the Gogra to the Sutlej. Kumaon and Dehra Dun were annexed to the British dominions, and the rest of the territory, with the exception of a few

Bilaspur ...	6th March, 1815.
Baghal ...	3rd September, 1815.
Kothar ...	3rd September, 1815.
Baghat ...	4th September, 1815.
Bhajji ...	4th September, 1815.
Dhami ...	4th September, 1815.
Mahlog ...	4th September, 1815.
Beja ...	4th September, 1815.
Keonthal ...	6th September, 1815.
Sirmur ...	21st September, 1815.
Balsan ...	21st September, 1815.
Nalagarh ...	20th October, 1815.
Jubbul ...	18th November, 1815.
Sangri ...	16th December, 1815.
Mangal ...	20th December, 1815.
Darkoti ...	1815.
Kunihar ...	1815.
Kumarsain ...	7th February, 1816
Bushahr ...	8th February, 1816.

military posts, was returned to the hill Rajas from whom it had been conquered by the Gurkhas. The chiefs were brought under the protection of the British Government on condition of feudal service in most cases, and were placed with respect to each other, as nearly as possible in the position they had occupied before their subjugation. The dates of the *sanads* granted to these States are shown in the margin. Bushahr is the only State in which tribute was exacted

by the British Government, on the restoration of the Simla Hill States to their respective chiefs. Before confirming the Raja of Keonthal in his territories the Government sold a portion of his State to the Maharaja of Patiala and exempted Keonthal from the payment of tribute. On account of the unfriendly conduct of the chief of Baghat during the Gurkha war, three-fourths of his State was sold to the Maharaja of Patiala, and the chief of Baghat was only confirmed in the remaining one-fourth. The Raja of Keonthal was granted another

sanad on the 11th September, 1815, conferring on him and his heirs, for ever, paramount authority over the petty chiefs of Theog, Koti, Ghund and Madhan. It may be of interest to note that the Kumarsain State was first a tributary of Bushahr, and was declared independent after the Nepal war. 'Taroach, which was a part of the Sirmur State, was conferred on the chief by a *sanad* dated the 31st January, 1819. By the *sanad* of 1815 the Raja of Sirmur was bound to consult the Government before appointing a Diwan. This condition was withdrawn in 1872.

The two eastern columns met with no success. Negotiations for peace were twice broken off by the refusal of the Gurkhas to comply with the demand for the cession of the Tarai. A second campaign seemed inevitable. The Governor-General offered to pay yearly the estimated value of the Tarai and to make some other concessions. A provisional treaty was signed at Segauli on the 2nd December, 1815, subject to ratification by the two Governments. The Government of India ratified the treaty, but the Nepal Government refused to do so. The Gurkhas gave a formal intimation of their intention to recommence the war. After having been defeated in several encounters the Gurkhas presented the treaty of Segauli duly signed by the Nepalese Commissioner. The hill lands east of the Mechi and part of the Tarai between the Mechi and Tista, ceded under this treaty, were made over to the Maharaja of Sikkam, against whom the Gurkhas bound themselves to commit no aggression. A protective treaty was accordingly signed with the Sikkam Raja in February, 1817.

A portion of his hereditary territory, which lay to the west of the Alaknanda river, was restored in 1820 to the Raja of Tehri Garhwal, by a *sanad* dated the 4th March, 1820, on the usual condition of allegiance.

Saadat Ali Khan, Wazir of Oudh, died on the 11th July, 1814, and was succeeded by his son,

Ghazi-ud-Din Haider ; on whose accession engagements were exchanged between the new Wazir and the Governor-General, declaring all treaties and engagements made with the late Wazir to be in full force to all intents and purposes.

The Wazir of Oudh had advanced very large sums to the Government for the prosecution of the Gurkha war. On the conclusion of the war the loan was extinguished in May, 1816, by the cession to the Wazir of the district of Khairigarh and the Tarai lands conquered from the Gurkhas. By the same treaty a portion of the district of Gorakhpur was ceded by the British Government in exchange for the tract of country intervening between the British districts of Jaunpur, Mirzapur and Allahabad. The Wazir was raised to the dignity of King in 1819 by the Government.

Notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, the engagements concluded by the Rao of Kutch in 1809 were not kept and piracies were not suppressed by him. A British officer was accordingly deputed in 1813 to insist on immediate compliance with the demands of the British Government. During the course of the negotiations the Rao died. He was succeeded by his illegitimate son, who did not put any restraint on the lawless inhabitants of Wagar, who made constant inroads into Gujrat and Kathiawar. A British force was sent into Kutch and on the 14th January, 1816, the Rao concluded a treaty, by which he agreed to pay an indemnity for the losses caused by the inroads from Wagar, and to give no shelter to outlaws, and generally agreed to abide by the terms of the treaty concluded with his father in 1809. He ceded Anjar and other villages to the British Government and agreed to pay about Rs. 75,000 annually, in consideration of which the Government agreed to reduce the Rao's subjects to his authority and to reform the Wagar district. By a subsequent treaty the military expenses and the annual subsidy were remitted.

Shortly afterwards the Rao returned to his evil courses. He increased his troops, murdered his cousin, deprived many chiefs of their estates and showed manifest hostility to the Government. The Government deposed him by force in 1819, and placed his son in power under a regency. A treaty was signed on the 13th October, 1819. Besides renewing the provisions of the former engagements, this treaty guaranteed the integrity of Kutch from foreign or domestic enemies ; secured the location of a British force in Kutch, to be paid for by that State ; excluded the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government from Kutch ; prohibited the Rao from political correspondence with, and aggression on, other States ; provided for the suppression of infanticide ; and guaranteed the estates of the Bhayed and other Rajput chiefs, on condition of their engaging to abstain from that crime. Certain Wagar chiefs were restored to their estates by the council of regency in 1819, on their engaging to preserve the peace. In 1822 the district of Anjar was restored to Kutch in consideration of an annual payment of sicca rupees 88,000.

Having been impressed with the lawlessness which prevailed in Central India, Lord Hastings considered that a subsidiary treaty with the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur presented the best means of dealing with it, as thereby a secure central position would be acquired, communications between Bundelkhand and Hyderabad strengthened, and a great length of frontier defended. But negotiations to this effect failed in 1814 and nothing more for the present was to be expected in that quarter.

The Bhonsla Raja, Raghuji, died in March, 1816. His son Parsuji, being blind and imbecile, was incapable of ruling. Raghuji's nephew, Madhuji, commonly known as Apa Sahib, being the next heir, had the best title to the office of regent. He enforced his claim by the capture of his rival ; but feeling himself

still insecure, he proposed the conclusion of a subsidiary alliance with the British Government. A treaty was accordingly concluded on the 27th May, 1816, by which the Bhonsla agreed to subsidise a British force, costing Rs. 7,50,000 a year, and to maintain a force of not less than 3,000 cavalry and 2,000 infantry, with the necessary equipment of guns and warlike stores.

In 1812 Sone Sah, Chief of Chhatarpur, made a distribution of his territories among his five sons. Later he was persuaded by his younger sons to make another distribution, by which the share of Partap Singh, the elder, was considerably lessened, and all the brothers were declared to be independent of each other. Government disapproved of this partition and refused to recognise the hereditary descent of the shares of the younger brothers. On the death of Sone Sah the first distribution of the State was assumed as the basis of an arrangement with Partap Singh; the other brothers holding their shares for life, in subordination to Partap Singh. These arrangements were confirmed by *sanads* granted in 1816 to the five brothers, from each of whom a corresponding engagement was taken.

In 1817 the Nawab of Surat gave up his claim to one-fifth of the revenues of Surat in lieu of a cash payment of Rs. 50,000 a year.

Nawab Hamid Khan of Junagarh died in 1811 and was succeeded by his son, Bahadur Khan, who was kept in subjection by an Arab Jamadar, named Omar Mokhasam. He was released from this restraint in 1816 by the interference of the Government. In return the Nawab agreed on the 5th May, 1817, to pay the expenses of the British force, to give up his *mulkgiri* claims in the British districts of Dhandhuka, Ranpur, Gogha and Dholera, and to cede the revenue of certain villages for the expenses of a British agency.

On his ascending the *gaddi* of Mandvi in 1814, Hamir Singh fell into the hands of evil advisers who

instigated him to begin hostilities against the British Government ; the intention being to put the country under the Peshwa, with whom the Government were then at war, as will be presently narrated. The approach of a British force to Mandvi, with a view to annex the country, brought the Raja to reason, and in May, 1817, he signed an agreement to dismiss his advisers, and to make no change in the administration of his affairs without the knowledge and consent of the Government.

Baji Rao, Peshwa of Poona, had claims of a financial nature against the Gaekwar of Baroda. The British Government suggested that the Gaekwar's minister, Ganga Dhar Shastri, should go to Poona to adjust the claims on an equitable basis. Shastri complied with this suggestion in June, 1814, after obtaining a guarantee for his personal safety from the Government of Calcutta. The Peshwa, intent on forming a strong anti-British combination among the Maratha States, hoped to be able to secure the adherence of the Gaekwar to his schemes by means of this envoy, but he failed in his object. The Peshwa was at this time in the hands of a favourite, called Trimbakji. In July, 1815, Shastri was inveigled into accompanying the Peshwa and his favourite to a distant Hindu shrine, and was there treacherously murdered. Trimbakji's guilt was clear and that of the Peshwa scarcely admitted of any doubt. As the victim was an accredited envoy whose safety had been guaranteed by the Governor-General, the murder had to be avenged. The Resident demanded the apprehension of the guilty favourite. The culprit was surrendered in September, 1815, and confined in a fort near Bombay. Trimbakji escaped after a year and was concealed by the Peshwa, who was making extensive preparations for war against the English, and had opened negotiations with Holkar, Bhonsla and the Pindaris. When these facts were discovered the Peshwa was informed that he had grossly violated the engagements ; the subsidiary force was

marched upon Poona, and Baji Rao was required to surrender three of his strongest forts, and to subscribe a treaty dictated to him by the Government. The principal provisions of this treaty, which was signed on the 13th June, 1817, were:—an obligation to seize and deliver up Trimbakji, to cede lands in lieu of the contingent maintained under the treaty of Bassein, to compromise his claims on the Gaekwar, to acknowledge the settlements made with the subordinate jagirdars in 1812, and to abstain from diplomatic intercourse with foreign powers.

As a result of the above arrangement a new treaty was concluded on the 6th November, 1817, with the Gaekwar of Baroda. The chief provisions of this treaty were, an increase of the subsidiary force; the cession to the British Government of all rights which the Gaekwar had acquired by the farm of the Peshwa's territories in Gujarat; the consolidation of the territories of the British Government and the Gaekwar in Gujarat by exchange of certain districts; the co-operation of the Gaekwar's troops with those of the British Government in time of war; and the mutual surrender of criminals.

In the meanwhile, towards the close of 1815 the Pindaris had laid waste the Nizam's dominions, penetrating even into the Madras Presidency. In the following February they made a still more destructive incursion into the Northern Circars and devastated that province. They pursued the same tactics again in 1816-17. They invaded British territory and ravaged many parts of the country from Ahmadnagar to the Northern Circars and attempted even to devastate the province of Cuttack. The Government had collected a large army to punish the Pindaris, and in the course of the winter many of the Pindari bands were overtaken, attacked and destroyed. Lord Hastings was not satisfied with these partial successes and waited with impatience for authority from the Board of Control,

to whom he had sent repeated representations, to root out altogether this lawless association. Eventually the Governor-General received a qualified authority to suppress the Pindaris and to destroy their future means of action. Lord Hastings now took his own measures ; and having made up his mind definitely on the plan to be pursued, he determined to attack the Pindaris.

Having been convinced of the usefulness of the imperial system introduced by Lord Wellesley, Lord Hastings spared no pains to induce the Indian princes to co-operate with him against the Pindaris, although he was aware that the introduction of this system would entail hostility from powerful Maratha chiefs. In order to carry out his programme, the Governor-General proceeded by negotiations to enlist the co-operation of the Indian princes against the Pindaris, and to prevent a combination in their favour. He neglected no ruler who could be useful to his design, and assumed the principle that in the coming struggle none could be neutral. He endeavoured to improve relations with Poona and Nagpur, and approached Sindhia, Holkar and many chiefs in Central India and in Rajputana, and even Amir Khan, whom he hoped to conciliate and wean from his irregular and disorderly conduct. Subsidiary treaties of alliance,

Bhopal	... 13th October, 1817.
Karauli	... 9th November, 1817.
Samthar	... 12th November, 1817.
Kotah	... 26th December, 1817.
Jodhpur	... 6th January, 1818.
Udaipur	... 13th January, 1818.
Bundi	... 10th February, 1818.
Bikaner	... 9th March, 1818.
Kishengarh	... 26th March, 1818.
Jaipur	... 2nd April, 1818.
Banswara	... 16th September, 1818.
Dungarpur	... 11th December, 1818.
Jaisalmer	... 12th December, 1818.
Dhar	... 10th January, 1819.

friendship and British protection were, accordingly, concluded with the marginally-noted States on the dates noted against them. By these treaties the British Government agreed to protect the territories of the chiefs, to expel their enemies from their States and to promote

the prosperity of their rulers; who on the other hand evinced a faithful attachment to the Government, and agreed to act in subordinate co-operation with the Government and to acknowledge its supremacy. They promised to furnish troops at the requisition of the British Government, to commit no aggression on the territories of other princes, to refer all disputes with other States to the arbitration of the Government and to have no intercourse with other chiefs. The Government also agreed to recover from the Pindaris the territory seized by them from the States. The payment of an annual tribute to the Government was fixed in the case of certain States. The arrangement concluded with the Nawab of Bhopal was not in the form of a treaty, but its conditions were faithfully fulfilled. A formal treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance was concluded with the Nawab on the 26th February, 1818, by which his State was guaranteed; he agreed to furnish a contingent of 600 horse and 400 infantry; and he received five districts in Malwa as reward for his services, and to maintain the contingent. The grant of these districts was subject to an assignment of Rs. 6,000 a year on their revenues to Khande Rao, the former manager, which provision was guaranteed to Khande Rao in 1818 by the Government. The town and fort of Islamnagar, which had passed from the possession of the Nawab, were also restored to him.

Baji Rao learnt nothing by past experience and continued to plot against the British power. In October, 1817, under pretence of preparing to assist in the suppression of brigandage, he was collecting a force with which he vainly imagined he could reassert his former independence and rid himself of the control he hated. Nor was the Peshwa the only prince, bound by a subsidiary treaty, who caused anxiety at this moment. On the 1st February, 1817, Pursaji Bhonsla was found murdered in his palace, and a successor had to be appointed. The conduct of Apa Sahib, the regent,

was not free from suspicion with respect to the crime, yet there was no evidence to prove his participation in it, and, as he was the next heir, he was recognised as the next Bhonsla. Finding himself now established as a ruler, Apa Sahib altered his demeanour, and joined in the Maratha intrigues that were going on against the British Government.

In September, 1817, the Government applied to Sindhia for authority to march troops across his territories, from the Deccan into the valley of the Narbada, but the Maharaja evaded the demand. The Governor-General, having full knowledge of Sindhia's aggressive intentions, sent him a formal note containing a long list of grievances; declaring that they amounted to a dissolution of existing treaties under which alone Sindhia's independence was secured, demanding his cordial and unqualified support in the Pindari war, and warning him that his failure to comply with the requisition would be regarded as an act of hostility. The Maharaja, unable to resist this pressure openly, signed a treaty on the 5th November, 1817, by which the article of the treaty of 1805, debarring the Government from having any relations with the principal chiefs in Mawa and Rajputana, was abrogated. Sindhia agreed to co-operate against the Pindaris; a contingent of 5,000 horse was to be placed at the disposal of the Governor-General, to be paid regularly out of the funds handed over for that purpose by Daulat Rao; British military commissioners were to be received at the head-quarters of all the State troops; and Sindhia was to give up the forts of Asirgarh and Hindia, both as security for the lines of communication and as a guarantee for the performance of his engagements.

Negotiations were conducted at the same time with Amir Khan, who was offered a principality at Tonk formed of the territories he had already acquired from Holkar, on condition that he would disband his army and sell his artillery for five lakhs of rupees to the

Government. Amir Khan accepted the offer of British protection, in a treaty signed on the 9th November, 1817. He agreed not to enter into negotiations with any person without the consent of the Government and to have no connection with the Pindaris and other plunderers.

In November, 1817, vigorous arrangements were made to suppress the Pindaris, but they were interrupted by the Peshwa who rose in arms and by the Bhonsla who manifested signs of unmistakable hostility. The Bhonsla was defeated and his personal surrender was effected. A draft treaty, which was subsequently approved by the Governor-General, was signed on the 6th January, 1818, by which Apa Sahib ceded Berar and territory near the Narbada and consented to rule in future through ministers to be selected by the British Resident. He surrendered all military power, promising to give up his forts should they be demanded, and accepted a British garrison in his own capital.

By the end of 1817 the Pindaris were driven out of Malwa and beyond the Chambal. The greater portion of the Pathan army was disarmed in January and February, 1818. The last body of these mercenary bands was disbanded in March. During the struggle with the Pindaris, Daulat Rao Sindhia took the opportunity to shake off British control. He offered Karim Bakhsh and Wasil his protection and invited them to join him at Gwalior.

It has been mentioned above, that Lord Hastings approached Holkar's court for aid in the suppression of the Pindaris. No answer was received till the 15th November, 1817, when the regent, Tulsi Bai, offered to put herself and the young prince under British protection. In the meanwhile the Peshwa had risen in revolt against the British, entered the Residency at the head of a body of troops, plundered the buildings, set them on fire and destroyed a large amount of

valuable property. He was attacked by the British forces and defeated in several battles. Pursued by Sir J. Malcolm, the Peshwa fled southwards where he was joined by Chetu Pindari. On learning the news of the Peshwa's revolt, the Holkar's troops began to exhibit the greatest enthusiasm in Baji Rao's cause, and to move southwards to his aid. Attempts to enter into negotiations with him failed. Holkar's army was defeated by Hislop on the 21st December, 1817, on the banks of the Sipra river and his army fled towards Mandesar, closely pursued by Malcolm. To avoid the consequences of a further conflict with the British forces, Holkar concluded a treaty with the Government on the 6th January, 1818, by which the Maratha supremacy over many of the Rajput chiefs, including Udaipur and Jaipur, was transferred to the British Government: the engagement between the Government and Amir Khan was confirmed; Holkar lost his possessions within, and to the south of, the Satpura hills; and his remaining territories came under the protection of the Government. The Maharaja agreed to have no intercourse with other princes, to maintain a subsidiary force and to refer all disputes with other States to the arbitration of the Government. By article 12 of the treaty Holkar bestowed the State of Jaora on Nawab Ghaffur Khan in perpetuity under the guarantee of the British Government.

After a desultory campaign, Baji Rao was reduced to the utmost distress. On the 1st June, 1818, he was obliged to resign, for himself and his successors, all rights, title and claim over the Government of Poona and to reside near Cawnpur on a cash allowance of Rs. 8,00,000 a year.

The open revolt of the Peshwa and the Bhonsla shook the fidelity of Sindhia to his engagements. He refused to surrender the fort of Asirgarh, as stipulated by the treaty of 1817, and it became necessary to reduce it by force. In June, 1818, a treaty was made with

Sindhia for the adjustment of boundaries, the British Government receiving Ajmer and other districts in exchange for land of equal value. By the treaty of 1817 Daulat Rao had engaged to furnish a contingent of 5,000 horse, and assigned for its support the annual payments made to him by the Government, and also the tributes from the States of Jodhpur, Bundi and Kotah. After the close of the war the contingent was reduced to 2,000 horse, at the monthly cost of Rs. 1,20,000, but this amount was in excess of the funds allotted to meet it. It was, therefore, agreed in February, 1820, to reduce the force so as to bring the cost within the sum originally assigned for its payment, and that, for the debt due on account of it by Sindhia, certain districts should be temporarily transferred to the Government.

After the deposition of the Peshwa in 1818, a tract of land on the east of the river Sind was ceded to the Raja of Datia as a reward for his attachment to the Government, and a new treaty, dated the 31st July, 1818, was made with him.

In 1818 Partabgarh and Dewas were taken under British protection, on the 5th October and 12th December, respectively.

By the treaty of friendship and alliance concluded at Badnawr in January, 1819, the Dhar State ceded to the British Government its tribute claims on Banswara and Dungarpur. These States thus formally came under the British protection and agreed to pay tribute to the Government.

On the application of the Nawab of Radhanpur the British Government expelled from his territory the plundering tribes who had committed serious depredations in Radhanpur. In consideration of the assistance rendered to him, the Nawab engaged in July, 1820, to exert himself to the utmost of his ability to suppress marauders, and to pay, in proportion to his means, such an amount yearly as the British Government might

direct. In 1822 the amount of tribute was fixed at Rs. 17,000 for five years, but it was remitted in full after three years, as the State was believed to be unable to bear the expense. In 1822 the Nawab signed an engagement prohibiting the transport of opium through his State.

On the death of Phond Sewant, his son, Khem Sewant, succeeded as ruler of Sewantvadi, under the regency of Rani Durga Bai. The Rani commenced her rule by forcibly occupying two forts which had been wrested from Sewantvadi a few years previously, by the Raja of Kolhapur, the integrity of whose territory the British Government were by a recent treaty bound to defend. The Rani rejected all proposals for an amicable adjustment of the dispute and Sewantvadi was declared to be in a state of war. Durga Bai also threatened the invasion of the British territory during the war with the Peshwa, and did what she could to support the Peshwa's cause. A force was marched into the country and terms were offered after the capture of the forts of Reri and Neoti. Meanwhile Durga Bai had died and the regency had been assumed by two Ranis, Savitri Bai and Narmada Bai, the surviving widows of Khem Sewant. The terms offered were readily accepted and a treaty was concluded on the 17th February, 1819, by which the British Government agreed to protect the State of Sewantvadi, and the regency acknowledged the British supremacy; agreed to abstain from political intercourse with other States; to deliver up to the Government persons guilty of offences in the British territory; to cede the whole line of sea-coast from the Karli river to the boundaries of the Portuguese possessions; and to receive British troops into Sewantvadi. In consideration of the readiness with which these terms were accepted, a portion of the territory which had been ceded to the British Government was restored by a treaty signed on the 7th February, 1820.

Anand Rao Gaekwar died in October, 1819, and was succeeded by his brother, Sayaji Rao. On his accession Government resolved (April, 1820) to withdraw from the minute interference which it had hitherto exercised in the internal affairs of the Baroda State, provided that the Gaekwar respected the guaranteed allowances of his ministers and the agreements with his tributaries and bankers. In 1820 a convention was concluded, whereby the Gaekwar agreed to send no troops into Kathiwar and Mahikhanta without the consent of the British Government, and to make no demands on the zemindars residing in those provinces, except through the medium of the British Government, which engaged to procure payments of the tribute, free of expense to the Gaekwar. On the 25th September, 1820, the Gaekwar entered into another convention regulating the sale of opium in his territory.

In 1821 Nawanagar, and other States in the Kathiwar Agency, prohibited the import of opium by persons other than the British Government into their States. The Nawab of Palanpur, and the chiefs of other States in the Palanpur Agency, promised to prohibit the transit of opium through their States from the following year, at the instance of the Government.

In 1821 the Raja of Dhar ceded the pargana of Bairsia and the tribute of Ali Mohan to the British Government, for an annual payment of Rs. 1,10,000.

Manaji, the chief of Kolaba, died in 1817 and his son, Raghuji, had not been invested by the Peshwa, to whom he was a tributary, when hostilities between the British Government and the Peshwa broke out. After the conclusion of the war it was found necessary to conclude a treaty with Raghuji, recognising the rights which he enjoyed and exchanging certain territories to secure a well-defined boundary. The treaty was concluded in June, 1822. It guaranteed the territory of Kolaba against external attack; prohibited the

chief from political intercourse with other States ; bound him in subordination to the British power ; and defined generally his relations with the British Government.

An agreement was made in November, 1822, by which Chhota Udepur, which was tributary to the Gaekwar, along with the petty States in Mahikanta, was taken under British protection.

The Nizam's army proved of very great service in the Pindari and Maratha wars in 1817. After the overthrow of the Peshwa, these services were recognised by the treaty of the 12th December, 1822, whereby the Nizam received a considerable accession of territory ; was released from all arrears of tribute which he owed to the Peshwa, and from all demands for such tribute in future ; and some exchanges of territories were effected to secure a well-defined frontier.

CHAPTER VIII.

FROM LORD AMHERST TO LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK (1823-1835).

LORD HASTINGS left India in January, 1823. He was succeeded by Lord Amherst who arrived in India in September, the office of the Governor-General having, in the meanwhile, been held by Mr. John Adams, senior member of the Governor-General's Council. Lord Amherst stayed in India till March, 1828, when he was relieved by Lord William Bentinck who held the reins of administration till March, 1835.

When the State of Jaora was guaranteed to Nawab Ghafur Khan under the Treaty of Mundisore, signed in 1818, it was agreed that the Nawab and his heirs should maintain for Government service a body of 600 select horse, and that this quota of troops should be liable to increase, in proportion to the increasing revenue of the districts granted to the Nawab. It was subsequently decided in 1823 that the Nawab should keep 500 horse, and 500 foot with four guns, the whole to be "good and well-armed troops and to be constantly kept in a state of efficiency and readiness for the service of the State." At his own request a written note to this effect was given to the Nawab on the 30th April, 1823.

On account of his tyranny and oppression, Udebhanji, chief of Sirohi, was deposed and placed in confinement, in 1818, by the nobles of the State, who called his younger brother, Rao Sheo Singh, to power. The Maharaja of Jodhpur, who claimed the supremacy over Sirohi, sent a force in 1819 to liberate Udebhanji, but he failed; and Udebhanji continued in confinement till his death in 1847. It was during the disturbances,

incident on the Jodhpur invasion, that Rao Sheo Singh craved the protection of the British Government. A treaty was signed with the Rao on the 11th September, 1823, which bound the Rao to acknowledge British supremacy ; to abstain from political intercourse with other States ; to govern in accordance with the advice of the British Agent ; and to pay a tribute not exceeding three-eighths of his revenues. The British Government extended its protection to the State ; guaranteed the succession to the heirs of Udebhanji, should there be any such on the death of Sheo Singh ; and reserved to itself the right to regulate transit duties in Sirohi.

In 1823 the Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior ceded the management of certain districts to the British Government.

On the 9th December, 1823, the chief of Partabgarh engaged to pay an annual subsidy of Rs. 12,000 till the year 1826 (after which the subsidy was to be doubled), in lieu of the local force of fifty horse and two hundred foot, stipulated for in the treaty of 1818 ; but this engagement was never enforced, and in 1840 it was abrogated and the original obligation was declared to be still operative.

In February, 1824, twenty-one villages were made over to the British Government by the Maharaja of Jodhpur for eight years, with a view to bringing the lawless Minas and Mers into submission, the Maharaja agreeing to pay Rs. 15,000 a year towards the expenses of the local corps which was then raised. The arrangement was renewed in 1835 for nine years, and seven additional villages were put under British administration. This lease expired in 1843. The Maharaja then resumed the seven villages and left the remaining twenty-one under the administration of the Government, for such time as might suit their convenience.

In 1825 the Gaekwar of Baroda agreed that his share of any fines levied in Kathiawar, and to any extra

revenue over and above the revenue fixed at the perpetual settlement, should be credited to the fund for the suppression of infanticide. In 1830 the Gaekwar was called upon to render 2,000 horse fit for service. On his failing to do so, lands yielding about Rs. 15,00,000 were sequestrated to provide funds for their punctual payment. In 1832, however, the districts were restored, on the Gaekwar agreeing to deposit Rs. 10,00,000 with the British Government.

Aba Sahib, the chief of Kolhapur, was murdered in 1821. His infant son died in the following year and the succession devolved on his younger brother, Bawa Sahib, who proved an oppressive and profligate ruler. In consequence of his aggression on other chiefs, in which he did not respect even British territory, and of the spoliation of his jagirdars, which drove them to rebellion, the Government had to move a force against him three times between 1822 and 1829. On the 24th January, 1826, Bawa Sahib signed a treaty by which he agreed to reduce his army to its peace establishment, and to attend to the advice of the British Government in all matters affecting the public peace; to respect the rights of certain jagirdars, and never to grant an asylum to rebels. In consequence of his infraction of the treaty of 1826 a force was moved against him in 1827. He signed a preliminary treaty in October, 1827, which was modified by the treaty of March, 1829. By this treaty his army was reduced to 400 horse and 800 infantry; he was stripped of the districts of Chikori, Minoli and Akiwat; he was compelled to admit British troops into his forts; to pay about one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees to certain jagirdars; to cede lands as security for the payment and to accept a minister appointed by the British Government.

In 1826 an agreement was made with Indore, Dhar, Dewas and other States in Malwa, securing to the British Government the exclusive right to purchase opium grown in Malwa, but, as the result of this

arrangement was unsatisfactory, the monopoly was abandoned in 1829, and a transit duty was levied instead upon the opium in its passage through the British territories to the sea-coast.

After the conclusion of the Burmese War the State of Manipur was taken under British protection by the treaty of Yandabu signed on the 24th February, 1826.

On the deposition of Apa Sahib, a son of Raghuji's daughter was placed in power on the 26th June, 1818. He assumed the name of Raghuji in honour of his grandfather. During the minority of the new Raja, the Nagpur State was administered by the Resident. In 1826, when the Raja was entrusted with the administration of his State after attaining his majority, a treaty was made with him on the 1st December, by which he ceded territories to cover the cost of the subsidiary force, and assigned lands as a guarantee for the payment of the troops which he undertook to maintain, and which were thenceforth to be under the control of the British Government. The Raja also bound himself to maintain good government, under the supervision of the Resident. The provisions of this treaty, however, were acknowledged to press heavily on the Raja's resources, and to be inconsistent with the declared wish and intention of the British Government, to restore the Bhonsla family to the rank and position of one of the substantive powers in India. In 1829, therefore, the treaty was modified; the assigned districts were restored to Nagpur; a subsidy of eight lakhs a year was taken instead; the auxiliary force was disbanded; and the Raja was required to keep up a force of his own, sufficient to preserve the internal tranquillity of the country. The Raja was at the same time released, to some extent, from his complete subjection to the Resident in the administration of his affairs. At the request of the Raja, in 1830, article 6 of the treaty of 1826, relating to the exchange of lands, was cancelled.

In 1828 the chiefs of Dewas made over the pargana of Bagod to the administrative charge of the British Government, on the condition that its surplus revenue after payment of all charges of administration should be paid to the State. In the same year the State ceded the pargana of Nimanpur Makrar on similar condition. This pargana was, however, restored to Dhar in 1830.

The extravagances of the Nawab of Sachin, Ibrahim Mohammed, involved the State deeply in debt, and in 1829 he made over his State to the management of the Government, till his debts should be liquidated, receiving for his support a sum of Rs. 22,000 a year. He died in 1853, and was succeeded by his son, Abdul Karim Khan, to whom the State was restored in 1864.

Sikander Jah, the Nizam of Hyderabad, died in 1829. He was succeeded by Nasir-ud-Daulah with whom a treaty was concluded on the 17th October, 1831, confirming all existing treaties.

The most important branch of the foreign policy of the Government of India, in Lord William Bentinck's time, was the relations to be maintained with Maharaja Ranjit Singh. These relations were rendered of special interest during the last three years of Lord William's stay in India, on account of the increasing interest owing to the prolonged uncertainty as to whether the Kabul throne would finally fall to the lot of Dost Mohammed or Shuja-ul-Mulk, who was an exile at Ludhiana. In June, 1829, Shuja-ud-Daula wrote acquainting the British Government with his proposed alliance with Ranjit Singh for the recovery of Kabul. It so happened that the receipt of this letter coincided with instructions from home to acquire the control of trade on the river Indus. The first step taken by Lord William Bentinck, towards carrying out these instructions, was to commence negotiations with the Amirs of Sind for opening the Indus to Indian commerce. The negotiations took some time, but at last a treaty

was signed in April, 1832, and a subsequent convention was concluded in December, 1834. By the former treaty the navigation of the Indus was thrown open, and the passage of traders by the rivers and roads in Sind was provided, subject to fixed duties, on condition that no armed vessels or military stores should be conveyed by these routes, and that English merchants should not settle in Sind, but should leave the country as soon as their business should be transacted. The treaty of 1834 substituted for a duty on goods a toll in cash between the sea and Rupar, to be shared by the Sind Amirs, the Bahawalpur Nawab and the Maharaja of Lahore.

In 1831 when the Governor-General visited Simla, Ranjit Singh sent a complimentary mission to him. Arrangements were made for an interview between Lord William Bentinck and the Maharaja, which took place at Rupar with great pomp in October. At the Maharaja's request an assurance of perpetual friendship was executed and given to him on this occasion. In the following year a treaty was concluded to regulate the navigation of the Indus and the collection of duties on merchandise. In November, 1834, it was arranged by a supplementary treaty to substitute a toll to be levied on boats.

The first treaty with the Nawab of Bahawalpur was concluded on the 22nd February, 1833, which secured the independence of the Nawab within his own territories, and opened the traffic on the Indus and the Sutlej at a fixed tariff to be levied at Mithankot and Hariki. A toll on boats was substituted for the tariff, by a subsequent treaty signed in March, 1835.

Linga Raja of Coorg died in 1820. He was succeeded by Vira Rajendra Wadiar, the last ruler of Coorg. The crimes perpetrated by this chief were so revolting that in 1833 he was directed to report all capital punishments to the Madras Government. He put to death many of his nearest relatives, and his

sister and her husband, whom he had threatened with death, were compelled to fly for their lives and take refuge with the Resident at Mysore. A British officer was sent to Coorg to bring about a better state of affairs by negotiation, but his mission failed. An Indian agent, who was sent to prepare the way for another mission, was detained by the Raja as a prisoner. At the same time the Raja addressed letters of the most insulting kind to the British Government, and it was accordingly resolved to treat him as a public enemy. A proclamation was issued on the 15th March, 1834, setting forth the objects for the war and declaring Vira Rajendra Wadiar to be no longer Raja of Coorg. After a short campaign the Raja surrendered and his country was annexed with effect from the 7th May, 1834. The following proclamation was issued on this occasion by Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Fraser, Political Agent, on behalf of the Government of India :—

“Whereas it is the unanimous wish of the inhabitants of Coorg to be taken under the protection of the British Government, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General has been pleased to resolve that the territory heretofore governed by Virarajendra Wodyar shall be transferred to the Honourable Company.

The inhabitants are hereby assured that they shall not again be subjected to native rule; that their civil rights and religious usages will be respected; and that the greatest desire will invariably be shown by the British Government to augment their security, comfort and happiness.”

CAMP AT MERCARA,
7th May, 1834.

J. S. FRASER, *Lieut.-Col.*
and Political Agent.

CHAPTER IX.

LORD AUCKLAND (1836-1842).

AFTER the departure of Lord William Bentinck from India in March, 1835, Sir Charles Metcalfe discharged the duties of Governor-General, pending the arrival at Calcutta of Lord Bentinck's permanent successor, Lord Auckland, early next year. Lord Auckland relinquished his office in the beginning of March, 1842.

During the short period of his tenure of office as Acting Governor-General of India, Sir Charles Metcalfe had to deal with four States, *viz.*, Benares, Rajkote, Wankaner and Jodhpur.

Raja Udit Narain Singh of Benares died in April, 1835. He was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, Ishwari Parshad Narain Singh, who was granted a *sanad* dated the 29th July, 1835, acknowledging him as successor to the late Raja with the same privileges and rights.

In October, 1835, an engagement was taken from the chief of Rajkote prohibiting infanticide in his State. A similar engagement was taken from the chief of Wankaner on the 6th October, 1835.

By the 8th article of the treaty of 1818, the Jodhpur State was bound to furnish a contingent of 1,500 horse. Under this article, a force was demanded in 1832 to co-operate against free-booters who occupied Nagar Parkar. The contingent failed in its duty and proved utterly useless. On the 7th December, 1835, the obligation to furnish the contingent was commuted to an annual payment of Rs. 1,15,000 towards the Jodhpur Legion, which was then raised.

At the instance of the British Government the Rao of Kutch issued a proclamation in 1836 prohibiting the importation of slaves into Kutch.

In 1836 Ranjit Singh put forward claims to a tribute of twelve lakhs of rupees from Sind, and threatened the invasion of Shikarpur ; but the British Government induced him to abstain from hostilities, and offered to the Amirs of Sind to mediate a settlement of Ranjit Singh's claims, on condition of their granting certain concessions in favour of trade on the Indus ; receiving a British Agent at Hyderabad ; and conducting all their relations with Lahore through the Government. A provisional engagement was concluded in 1836 with the Amirs of Hyderabad for opening the trade on the Indus and stationing a British Agent at Shikarpur. The Amirs showed great repugnance to the reception of a British Agent at Hyderabad, but eventually consented to it. A treaty was accordingly concluded on the 20th April, 1838, with Nur Mohammed, sanctioning the appointment of a British Minister at Hyderabad and that of a Sind Vakil at the court of the British Government. Separate agreements to the same effect were given at the request of Nur Mohammed to the other Amirs, the object of this being to secure Nur Mohammed in the position of head of the Hyderabad family.

In January, 1838, the Nawab of Junagarh prohibited *sati* in his State at the instance of the Government.

In 1833, Shah Shuja, the ex-monarch of Kabul, who was living as a pensioner at Ludhiana, undismayed by the failure of his previous attempts to recover his kingdom, resolved to make one more effort, and for this purpose he entered into a treaty with Ranjit Singh, in which, in consideration of the assistance to be rendered by the Maharaja, he disclaimed all title to the territories in possession of the Maharaja on either side of the Indus. The Shah's expedition to Kabul ended in a disaster and he returned to Ludhiana from where he was summoned, in 1838, to make another effort for the re-establishment

of his power. The supposed design of Russia on Afghanistan, the preference shown by Dost Mohammed for a Russian alliance, and his invasion of the territories of Ranjit Singh, induced the British Government to adopt the cause of Shah Shuja. A tripartite treaty, dated the 25th July, 1838, was accordingly concluded between the British Government, Ranjit Singh and Shah Shuja, which renewed the provisions of the treaty of 1833 between the Shah and Ranjit Singh; bound the Shah, in the event of the attainment of his object, to pay two lakhs of rupees for the assistance of Ranjit Singh's troops; to give up claims to supremacy over Sind on condition of payment by the Amirs of a sum to be fixed by the British Government, of which fifteen lakhs should go to Ranjit Singh; not to attack or molest the ruler of Herat; not to negotiate with foreign States without the joint consent of the British and Sikh Governments; and to oppose any power having the design of invading the British or Sikh territories. This treaty was, however, considered to have become null and void on the death of Shah Shuja.

An agreement was made between the British Government and the Maharaja of Lahore in May, 1839, for the levy of duty at one place and not on the boats. These duties were regulated by another agreement signed on the 27th June, 1840.

In 1838 the Nawab of Bahawalpur revised the schedule of tolls on the Sutlej and the Indus, fixed by the treaty of 1835. In 1840 the tolls were reduced to one-half and three years later a scale of duties was fixed on merchandise in transit through Bahawalpur by land.

When the arrangements were made in 1838 for the restoration of Shah Shuja, a treaty was concluded with the Nawab of Bahawalpur on the 5th October, 1838, by which the Nawab placed himself under the supremacy of, and bound himself to act in subordinate co-operation with, the British Government, receiving its protection and being recognised as the absolute

ruler of his country. The Nawab agreed to abstain from intercourse with other States and to refer his disputes with neighbouring States to the arbitration of the Government. During the Afghan War the Nawab rendered assistance, both in facilitating the passage of troops and furnishing supplies, for which he was rewarded by the grant of the districts of Sabzalkote and Bhaung Barra.

In consideration of the advantages to be secured to them by the cessation of their dependence on Kabul and of all tributary claims, the Amirs of Sind were required to assist in the passage of British troops to Afghanistan; to permit the temporary occupation of Shikarpur and as much territory as would form a secure basis for the intended military operations; and to suspend that article of the treaty of 1832 which prohibited the transport of military stores by the Indus. The Amirs were at the same time told that any engagement on their part with the Shah of Persia would be considered as hostile with the British Government. The Resident in Sind was also empowered, in the event of the British policy being opposed by the leading Amirs, to place at the head of the administration any member of the family whose disposition might be friendly, and who might have sufficient influence in the country to recommend him.

Mir Rustam Ali Khan of Khairpur, who had long manifested a desire for a treaty with the British Government, by which he should be recognised as independent of Hyderabad, entered willingly into the British policy. A treaty similar to that made in the same year with the Nawab of Bahawalpur, was concluded with him on the 24th December, 1838, by which his territory was taken under British protection; he acknowledged the British supremacy; was guaranteed in the independent administration of his territory; and engaged to abstain from political intercourse with other States; to assist in the passage of troops through his territory; and to

cede temporarily the fortress of Bakkar as a depôt for treasure and munitions of war.

Much opposition was, however, experienced by the Resident at Hyderabad. The Amirs were very reluctant to admit the pecuniary claims of Shah Shuja and pleaded that the Shah had already granted them releases from all tributary payments. Mir Sobhdar was throughout friendly in his bearing, but the other Amirs, more particularly Mir Nur Mohammed and Mir Nasir, acted with deep duplicity. They held secret intercourse with Persia and threatened to oppose the passage of Shah Shuja. They gave secret orders that no assistance was to be rendered to the British force from Bombay and even tried to seduce the Nawab of Bahawalpur from the alliance which he had just concluded with the Government. Realising the paramount importance of hastening the completion of the measures for the occupation of Afghanistan, the Resident offered to the Amirs a treaty which recognised the distinct independence of each of them, but provided for a subsidised British force being stationed in their country, and for the exemption of Mir Sobhdar from all payment on account of the expenses of that force. The treaty was rejected by the Amirs and every appearance of open hostility was exhibited. Preparations were made to attack their capital, when the Amirs assented to the demands made on them and signed the treaty. A new condition was, however, insisted on, that the Amirs of Hyderabad, with the exception of Mir Sobhdar, should pay twenty-one lakhs to Shah Shuja, as the condition of their exemption from further claims.

While these events were occurring at Hyderabad, the reserve force from Bombay was fired on while approaching Karachi, and its landing was opposed. Fire was, therefore, opened on the fort ; and its sea-face was levelled with the ground. The fort was taken, and the governor was required in February, 1839, to give over the military occupation of it to the British

Government. The treaty which had been concluded between the Resident and the Amirs was not confirmed in its entirety by the Government who considerably modified it. The revised treaty dated the 11th March, 1839, signed by the Governor-General, was offered separately for the acceptance of the four Amirs, who, after some demur, signed it, being chiefly induced to do so by the example of Mir Sobhdar. In the meanwhile Mir Sher Mohammed of Mirpur also expressed a wish to enter into a treaty with the Government. His object was to obtain, like Mir Sobhdar, an exemption from all payments towards the subsidiary force. Government refused to treat him on such terms and required a payment of Rs. 50,000 a year. To this the Amir agreed and a treaty was concluded with him on the 18th June, 1841.

When the expedition of 1838 for the restoration of Shah Shuja was determined on, a British officer was sent to Kalat to secure the co-operation of the Khan, through whose territories the armies had to march. Mullah Mohammed Hussain, the minister of Mehrab Khan, contrived to create a dislike between the Khan and the British envoy, and the latter had to return without attaining his object. Another officer was sent in 1839 to allay the supposed hostility of the Khan. This officer succeeded in negotiating a treaty of friendship on the 28th March, 1839. After signing the treaty the Khan agreed to proceed to Quetta to pay his respects to Shah Shuja. The treacherous minister again played the part of Iago between the contracting parties. The minister caused the British envoy to be robbed of the draft treaty which the Khan had signed, and induced the Khan to refrain from proceeding to Quetta, threatening him with imprisonment if he did so.

Accordingly when the British force was returning from Kabul, a detachment was sent to Kalat to punish the Khan. The town was taken by storm on the 13th of November, Mehrab Khan was deposed and Shah Nawaz Khan, a collateral of the ex-chief, was set up as

Khan of Kalat, to the exclusion of Mehrab Khan's sons. The provinces of Sarawan and Kach Gandawa were annexed to the dominions of the ruler of Kabul.

Shortly after the accession of Shah Nawaz Khan, a revolution broke out, headed by Mehrab Khan's son, Nasir Khan. Shah Nawaz Khan was deposed, the British Agent at Kalat was murdered and there was open war between the British Government and Nasir Khan. The Government were compelled to establish Nasir Khan in power and to restore to him the districts which had been annexed to Kabul. A treaty was concluded with him on the 6th October, 1841, the main feature of which was that it recognised Kalat as a dependency of Kabul.

Waje Singh, chief of Mandvi, was killed on the 19th October, 1838, by an explosion of fireworks. His posthumous son, whose succession was recognised, died on the 13th December, 1839, and the direct line of succession became extinct. The nearest claimant was forty-two degrees removed from the common ancestor of the family and was moreover imbecile. The Mandvi State was, therefore, treated as an escheat and annexed to the British dominions.

The last chief of Kolaba died on the 9th April, 1840, and with his death the direct and legitimate line of claimants to the chiefship became extinct. Permission to adopt a son was refused to the mother of the late chief and the territory of Kolaba was annexed to the British possessions. The State of Jalaon was held to have lapsed to the British Government under similar circumstances in 1840.

On the 15th April, 1840, the Nawab of Radhanpur surrendered to the East India Company his share in the Anwarpur salt-pans, for an annual payment of Rs. 11,048.

Following the example set by the Gaekwar the leading chiefs of the Rewa Kanta Agency entered into engagements to prevent *sati*, in 1840.

CHAPTER X.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH AND LORD HARDINGE (1842-1848).

AFTER the conclusion of the treaties with the Amirs of Sind by the Government of Lord Auckland, delay and difficulty soon began to be felt in realising the tribute from the Amirs and negotiations were opened with them for the cession of Shikarpur in lieu of the tribute. The negotiations were, however, broken off by the news of the disasters at Kabul, which entirely changed the feelings of the Amirs. Besides the suspicion as to the fidelity of the Amirs, there were misunderstandings of the articles of the treaty relating to trade on the Indus. The Amirs insisted that only foreign boats were exempted from duty, while the Government held that boats irrespective of ownership were entitled to pass duty-free. These circumstances called for a revision of the engagements. The main objects which were to be kept in view in any new engagement with the Amirs were, the free navigation of the Indus; the cession of territory in lieu of tribute; the establishment of a uniform currency in Sind; and the cession of territory to the Nawab of Bahawalpur, who had remained faithful to his engagements throughout the disasters in Afghanistan. In the meantime Mir Rustam Ali of Khairpur had fled to the desert and Mir Ali Murad had been recognised by the Government as Mir of Khairpur.

All the Amirs, except Nasir Khan of Khairpur, accepted the demands of the British and signed a treaty on the 4th November, 1842. The next day, however, the Amirs attacked the residence of the British Commissioner. They were, however, defeated by the

British Indian force at the battles of Miani and Dabo. With the exception of the Khairpur State, of which Ali Murad had been recognised as ruler, the whole of Sind was annexed to the British dominions.

Jankuji Sindhia died on the 7th February, 1843. With the concurrence of the leading men of the State and that of the British Government, the widow of the late Maharaja adopted an eight-year-old boy, who afterwards assumed the title of Jayaji Rao Sindhia. One Mama Sahib was chosen as regent, but a palace intrigue brought about the expulsion of Mama Sahib and the establishment of the influence of one Dada Khasgiwala, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the British Government. A mutinous army was raised and the new regent acted all round in a hostile way towards the British Government. A demand was made for the surrender of Dada Khasgiwala as the preliminary condition of further friendly intercourse between the house of Sindhia and the Government of India. Dada Khasgiwala was seized by the chiefs who were favourable to the restoration of peace, but he was released by the mutinous army; and it was only on the advance of the British force towards Gwalior that he was surrendered. A meeting between the Governor-General and the Maharaja was arranged on the 26th December, 1843, to negotiate measures for the formation of an efficient government and the reduction of the army. The meeting could not take place as the mutinous troops held the Maharani and her son in restraint. On the 29th December the Gwalior troops fired on the British army while the latter was taking its advanced ground. The State army was, however, defeated in the battles of Maharajpur and Panniar fought on the same day. A treaty was concluded with the young Maharaja on the 13th January, 1844, by which it was agreed that territory yielding eighteen lakhs a year should be ceded to the British Government for the maintenance of a contingent force; that the State army should be reduced

to a fixed number; that the government should be conducted according to the advice of the Resident during the minority of the Maharaja, and that the just territorial rights of the Gwalior State should be maintained by the British Government.

On the 18th September, 1844, the Gaekwar settled the rules regulating the levy of dues on vessels driven into his ports in Kathiawar by stress of weather. These rules were revised in 1850.

In 1846 the chiefs of Bhavnagar, Nawanagar and Junagarh subscribed separate engagements exempting from duty all the vessels driven into their ports by stress of weather. They, as well as the chief of Porbandhar, signed similar engagements three years later. The Rao of Kutch followed suit in 1851.

Now let us turn our attention to the affairs in the Sikh State of Lahore, founded by Ranjit Singh, the Lion of the Punjab. Ranjit Singh died on the 27th June, 1839, and, within a few years after his death, the kingdom which he had created by his personal abilities fell to pieces under his successors. Ranjit Singh was succeeded by his son, Kharak Singh, who died in November, 1840. Nao Nihal Singh, the only son of Kharak Singh, was killed when returning from his father's funeral. Thereafter there followed a series of revolutions, by which the power passed successively into the hands of Chand Kaur, the mother of Nao Nihal Singh, his uncle Sher Singh, and lastly Ranjit Singh's son, Dalip Singh. These revolutions were effected with the aid of the army, which had now become thoroughly disorganised and mutinous.

During the minority of Dalip Singh and the regency of his mother, all regular government was overthrown, and the Khalsa army became virtually the rulers of the country. To divert the attention of the army from domestic politics, they were led to resolve on a campaign across the Sutlej. The Sikhs committed the first act of aggression in December, 1845, by crossing the river near

Ferozepur and carrying off some camels. On the 13th December the Governor-General issued a proclamation, setting forth the views and objects of the British Government, and the unprovoked invasion of British territories by the Sikhs; declaring the possessions of Maharaja Dalip Singh on the left bank of the Sutlej confiscated and annexed to the British territories; and calling upon the protected chiefs to co-operate with the British Government against the common enemy. In the same month two battles were fought at Mudki and Ferozepur, respectively. The Sikhs were defeated at Aliwal and received the final defeat in the battle of Sabraon on 10th February, 1846. On the 9th March, 1846, the Treaty of Lahore was signed between the British Government and the Maharaja. By this treaty the Maharaja renounced in perpetuity his connection with the country lying to the south of the Sutlej and the territories between the Sutlej and the Beas; ceded the country between the Beas and the Indus, including the provinces of Kashmir and Hazara, and paid fifty lakhs in cash for the indemnity of the war; engaged to disband his mutinous army and to maintain a regular and fixed army; surrendered all the guns which had been pointed against the British; agreed to let the British troops pass through his territory in time of need; and abstained from taking or retaining in his service any British subject or the subject of any European or American State without the consent of the British Government. It was also agreed that, in consideration of the services rendered by Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu, in connection with the restoration of the relations of amity between the contracting parties, the Maharaja of Lahore shall recognise the independent sovereignty of Raja Gulab Singh in such territories and districts as may be made over to the Raja by the British Government. The Maharaja also agreed to refer to the arbitration of the British Government any dispute which may arise between him and the Raja. Two

days later an agreement was made, by which Government left a force at Lahore for the protection of the Maharaja, and certain matters regarding the territories ceded by the treaty were specially determined.

On the 16th March, 1846, a separate treaty was concluded with Maharaja Gulab Singh at Amritsar. The treaty put him in possession of all the hill country and its dependencies between the Indus and the Ravi, including Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit and Chamba, and excluding Lahul. In return, the Maharaja was to pay Rs. 75,00,000. The Maharaja was also required to refer disputes with neighbouring States to the arbitration of the British Government, and to assist with his whole force the British troops when engaged in the hills. The Maharaja acknowledged the supremacy of the British Government and, in token of such supremacy, he agreed to present annually to the British Government "one horse, twelve perfect shawl goats of approved breed (six male and six female), and three pairs of Kashmir shawls."

In the same year a question arose as to whether under the Treaty of Amritsar it was intended to make over the whole of Chamba, trans and cis-Ravi, to Kashmir. The Raja of Chamba had been tributary to the Sikh Government and objected to occupying that position under Gulab Singh. These difficulties were settled by an arrangement made by Colonel Lawrence, between the Kashmir and Chamba States and the British Government. By this arrangement Kashmir retained Badrawar, and acquired Lakhanpur and Chandgraon, while Chamba on both sides of the Ravi became independent of Kashmir and transferred its allegiance to the British Government. A *sanad* confirming the Raja of Chamba in his possessions was granted to him on the 6th April, 1848, on the usual conditions.

The Rajas of Mandi and Suket tendered their allegiance to the British Government at Bilaspur on the

21st February, 1846, and as their territories were ceded to the British Government by the treaty of Lahore signed on the 9th March, 1846, the Rajas were granted separate *sanads* on the 24th October, 1846. These instruments granted to the two Rajas their respective possessions with full administrative powers in perpetuity. The Rajas were required to pay fixed tributes into the Government treasury by half-yearly instalments ; to prohibit transit duties ; to construct roads not less than twelve feet wide in their respective States and to keep them in repairs ; to join the British army with their troops and hill porters on the breaking out of disturbances ; to refrain from alienating or mortgaging any portion of their territories without the knowledge and consent of the British Government ; to refer disputes with other chiefs to the arbitration of the British courts ; to stop the practice of slave-dealing, *sati*, female infanticide and the burning or drowning of lepers ; to abstain from encroaching on the territories of other chiefs ; and to adopt measures for the welfare of the people. The Government reserved for themselves the right to remove an incapable ruler from the *gaddi* and to appoint such other nearest relation of the Raja to succeed him as may be capable of the administration of the State and be entitled to succeed. The Raja of Mandi was also required to demolish the forts of Kamlahgarh and Anandpur and to abide by the rules to be laid down by the Government for the levy of duty on the iron and salt mines situated in the Mandi State.

A *sanad* similar to the one given to the Raja of Suket was granted to the Raja of Bilaspur on the 21st October, 1847, confirming him in his possessions on the right bank of the Sutlej.

The Lahore Durbar, being anxious for the assistance of the British Government to maintain the administration of the Lahore State during the minority of Dalip Singh, an agreement was concluded on the 16th

December, 1846, by which the treaty of the 9th March was temporarily modified ; a Resident was appointed at Lahore ; a council of regency was established to conduct the administration in consultation with the Resident ; and the country was occupied by a British force, to be paid for by the Lahore State. These arrangements were to continue till Dalip Singh attained the age of sixteen years.

On the 22nd September, 1847, at the request of the Maharajas of Patiala and Jind, *sanads* were conferred on them, confirming them for ever in their respective ancient possessions, and in those granted to them by the Government. The Maharajas were enjoined to do justice and to promote the welfare of their subjects. They relinquished their right to levy excise and transit duties, and engaged to suppress *sati*, infanticide, and slave-dealing, and to attend in person with their forces should the cis-Sutlej territories be invaded by an enemy ; while the British Government gave up all claims to tribute, revenue or commutation in lieu of troops or otherwise. In the same year the Maharajas received territorial grants in consideration of their having given up customs and transit duties.

By the treaty of 1818 the tribute payable by the Jodhpur Durbar was fixed at Rs. 1,08,000, but in May, 1847, this was reduced to Rs. 98,000 in consideration of Jodhpur State's having ceded the district and fort of Umarmote to the British Government.

In 1844 Maharaja Sindhia transferred to the British Government two-thirds of the pargana of Patan as part of the territories ceded in trust for the support of the contingent. With the consent of the Gwalior Durbar this district was made over in perpetuity to the Bundi State in 1847 on payment of Rs. 80,000 a year to the Gwalior State.

CHAPTER XI.

LORD DALHOUSIE AND THE DOCTRINE OF LAPSE (1848-1856).

LORD HARDINGE left India on the 18th January, 1848. He was succeeded by Lord Dalhousie who remained in office till January, 1856. The rule of Lord Dalhousie is notable for his annexation of the territories of several Indian Princes.

Sahuji or Appa Sahib, the ruler of Satara, died on the 5th April, 1848, without leaving male issue. During his illness he had adopted a collateral relative descended from Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire, but Government refused to recognise the adoption and annexed the State of Satara to its own dominions.

The arrangements made in 1846 with the Sikh Government did not satisfy the army, which was anxious to regain independence and raised the standard of revolt and proclaimed a religious war. This was followed by open rebellion which the Lahore Government was powerless to control. The British army crossed the Sutlej in October, 1848, and totally defeated the rebels in the beginning of the next year at the battles of Chillianwala and Gujrat. On the 29th March, 1849, an agreement was made with Maharaja Dalip Singh, whereby he resigned for himself, his heirs and successors the sovereignty of the Punjab in favour of the East India Company, surrendered the Koh-i-noor to the Queen of England and accepted a pension for himself.

Gangadhar Rao, the chief of Jhansi, died childless in March, 1853, and Jhansi State was held to have lapsed to the British Government, on the ground that

there was no male heir of any of the chiefs who ruled Jhansi since its first connection with the British Government.

The State of Nagpur was annexed under similar circumstances on the death of Raghuji Bhonsla on the 11th December, 1853.

The internal administration of the Oudh State had caused considerable anxiety to the British Government, who, in 1856, resolved to assume the administration of Oudh in one form or other. A treaty was proposed to the King which provided that the sole civil and military Government of Oudh should be vested in the British Government; that the title of King of Oudh should be continued to His Majesty and the lawful male heirs of his body; that the King and his successors should receive a cash allowance for the support of their dignity and that the Company should maintain a body of palace guards for His Majesty. The King was allowed three days to consider and sign the treaty. He refused to sign it, and therefore, in February, 1856, the British Government assumed to itself for ever the Government of Oudh exclusively.

In 1849 the obligation to maintain a contingent imposed by the treaty of 1818 on the Nawab of Bhopal was commuted into a cash payment of two lakhs of Bhopal rupees per annum.

In 1853 another treaty was concluded with the Nizam. This confirmed all former treaties and agreements between the two Governments then in force. The British Government agreed to maintain, in addition to the subsidiary forces, an auxiliary force, called the Hyderabad Contingent, of not less than 5,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and four field batteries of artillery. In order to provide for the payment of this force, the Nizam assigned in trust districts in Berar, Dharaseo and the Raichur Doab, which were estimated to yield a gross revenue of fifty lakhs. It was also agreed that the accounts should be annually rendered to the

Nizam, and that any surplus revenue which might accrue should be paid to him. By this treaty the services of the subsidiary force and the contingent were to be placed at the disposal of the British Government in time of war, and the Nizam was relieved of any further obligation in this respect. The contingent ceased to be part of the Nizam's army, and became an auxiliary force kept up by the British Government for the Nizam's use.

When war between England and Russia was threatened in 1854, a new treaty was concluded with the Khan of Kalat on the 14th May, 1854. This abrogated the treaty of 1841; renewed the obligation of the Khan to oppose all enemies of the British Government; to act in subordination to the British Government; to enter into no negotiations with other States without its consent; and to receive British troops into his country if such a measure should be deemed necessary. The British Government also granted to the Khan an annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000, on condition of his preventing his subjects from committing outrages within or near British territory, of his protecting merchants, and permitting no exactions on trade beyond certain specified duties.

In 1856 the Gaekwar ceded in full sovereignty, for railway purposes, to the British Government the lands required for the construction of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, subject to the condition that his revenue should not suffer by the loss of transit duties.

CHAPTER XII.

THE CROWN (1858).

THE history of the Indian Mutiny of 1857 is too well known to be repeated here. Suffice it to say that on the 2nd August, 1858, the Parliament passed an Act which transferred the Government of India from the Hon'ble East India Company to Her Majesty the Queen of England. Lord Canning, who had succeeded Lord Dalhousie as the Governor-General of India under the East India Company, was appointed first Viceroy and Governor-General of India under the Crown. On the 1st November, 1858, a Proclamation was issued on behalf of the Queen, announcing that Her Majesty had resolved to take upon herself the government of the territories in India, heretofore administered in trust for her by the Company; and calling upon all her subjects in India to bear true allegiance to the Queen. With regard to the relations of the Indian Princes to the Crown of England, the Queen added:—

“We hereby announce to the Native Princes of India that all Treaties and Engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company are by Us accepted and will be scrupulously observed; and We look for the like observance on their part. We desire no extension of Our present territorial possessions; and while We will admit no aggression upon Our Dominions or Our rights to be attempted with impunity, We shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of Native Princes as Our own; and We desire that they, as well as Our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good Government.”

The first act of the Viceroy after the Mutiny was to recognise officially, by the grant of *khilats* or additional territories, the services rendered during the Mutiny by the rulers of Kapurthala, Patiala, Jind, Nabha, Rampur, Hyderabad, Gwalior, Bhopal, Bikaner and other States.

The policy of annexation which reached its climax during the administration of Lord Dalhousie had naturally created a feeling of insecurity in the minds of the rulers of Indian States. In order to supplement the Queen's Proclamation and to remove this feeling, Lord Canning was authorised to issue in March, 1862, *sanads* to about one hundred and forty of the more important States, giving the Princes the right of adoption in the case of failure of direct heirs.

In 1858, as a reward for the services of the Gaekwar during the Mutiny, the Gaekwar's tribute of Rs. 3,00,000 a year for the Gujarat Irregular Horse was remitted, but at the same time the permission given to the Gaekwar to reduce the contingent to 15,000 men was cancelled and the contingent was put on the same footing as was prescribed by the treaty of 1817, with the additional provision that it should do ordinary police duty in the tributary districts.

With the development of the railway system, the Indian Princes through whose territories railway lines passed were required to sign agreements, whereby they vested in the Government of India the sovereign rights in the lands to be occupied by the railways. The first treaty to this effect was signed by the Gaekwar of Baroda in 1856. He was followed by the rulers of Hyderabad, Panna, Rewa, Dhar, Jhabua, Ali Rajpur, Rampur, Gwalior, Dewas, Rutlam, Sailana, Sitamu, Jodhpur, Bahawalpur, Kathiawar States and others. This policy continues to the present day.

In 1861 the Nizam of Hyderabad issued a *sanad*, declaratory of the Resident's authority to inquire into and punish offences committed by Europeans and others in the Hyderabad territory.

In the same year agreements were executed by the chiefs of Idar and other States in the Mahi Kantha Agency, by which they bound themselves to prevent the smuggling of salt through their territories.

In April, 1863, a *sanad* was granted to the Raja of Faridkote confirming and guaranteeing him and his successors in his possessions. The Raja was required to abolish transit duties and to provide free land in his territory for imperial railways and roads, whenever required.

In 1865 the Travancore State agreed to give up all import duties on British Indian produce, with the exception of tobacco, opium, salt and spirits, but claimed in the form of a guarantee the revenues realised in British Indian ports on foreign produce re-exported into Travancore. The Durbar also agreed to reduce its export duty to five per cent. *ad valorem* on all articles except pepper, dried betel-nuts and timber. The duty on pepper and dried betel-nuts was retained at Rs. 15 per candy, and that on timber at ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

Between 1867 and 1869 the Government of India concluded extradition treaties for the surrender of criminals with the States of Hyderabad, Sirohi, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kishengarh, Karauli, Udaipur, Partabgarh, Banswara, Tonk, Bundi, Bikaner, Kotah, Dungarpur, and Jaisalmer. Subsequently, in 1887, it was agreed that the provisions of the treaties, prescribing a procedure for the extradition of offenders, should no longer apply to cases of extradition from British India to the States concerned, but that the procedure prescribed by the law as to the extradition of offenders for the time being in force in British India should be followed in every such case. This arrangement was concluded by means of separate supplementary treaties.

In June, 1865, the Maharaja of Mysore, who had been removed from power since 1834, adopted

Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur, a child of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years of age and a member of the ruling family, as successor to all his rights and privileges. The Government of India declined to recognise the adoption, or to accord the Maharaja's adopted son the honour and privileges due to the heir to the Mysore State. In the following year the Maharaja again urged the question of the recognition of his adopted son, and in April, 1867, his request met with a favourable response. The Maharaja died in March, 1868. A Proclamation was issued on the 30th March, 1868, acknowledging the succession of Chamrajendra Wadiar, and stating that during his minority the Mysore State would be administered in his name by the British Government; and that, if on his attaining the age of eighteen years he should be found qualified for the discharge of the duties of his position, the government of the country would be entrusted to him, subject to such conditions as might be determined at that time. The Maharaja was accordingly publicly installed by the Commissioner of Mysore on the 23rd September, 1868.

In 1869 a treaty was concluded with the Jaipur State by which the Maharaja leased for Rs. 2,75,000 a year his share of the joint jurisdiction possessed by Jaipur and Jodhpur over the salt manufactured at Sambhar. The Durbar undertook not to levy any duty of any kind on British salt, and were entitled to receive from the British Government 1,72,000 maunds of salt annually at the rate of nine annas per maund, a royalty at the rate of 20 per cent. on the price per maund of any salt sold or exported in a year by the British Government in excess of 8,25,000 maunds, and 7,000 maunds a year of good salt, free of all charges, for the use of the Durbar. In the following year the Maharaja of Jodhpur leased his share of the jurisdiction of the salt manufactured at Sambhar. The terms of the lease were a payment of Rs. 1,25,000 per annum, with a royalty of 20 per cent. on the amount of all sales

beyond 8,50,000 maunds of salt per annum ; the annual supply of 7,000 maunds of salt, free of all charges, for the use of the Durbar ; and the abolition of transit duty on salt manufactured by the British Government. A second treaty was signed in April of the same year, by which the Jodhpur State agreed to lease to the British Government the Nawa and Gudha salt marts, which are also situated on the Sambhar lake, at a rent of Rs. 3,00,000 per annum, with a royalty of 40 per cent. on sales in excess of 9,00,000 maunds of salt per annum. The Government agreed to give a free supply of 7,000 maunds of salt a year and the Maharaja promised to levy no transit duties on the salt manufactured.

On the 2nd April, 1870, a commercial treaty was concluded between the British Government and the Maharaja of Kashmir for the purposes of developing trade with Eastern Turkistan. The Maharaja agreed to abolish all transit duties on goods passing between British India and Eastern Turkistan, and *vice versa*, and consented to the appointment of joint commissioners, one nominated by the British Government and one by the Maharaja, with power to arrange for the convenience of travellers on trade routes ; to settle disputes ; and to exercise limited magisterial jurisdiction. In return the British Government agreed to abolish the export duty on Kashmir shawls ; and to refund the customs duty levied on all goods imported from British territory to Kashmir, whether for consumption there or for export to Eastern Turkistan.

In 1872 rules were made by the Government of India, with the consent of the Maharaja of Kashmir, for regulating the powers of the British officer at Srinagar in respect of civil and criminal cases ; for preserving order amongst visitors ; and for the establishment of a mixed court for the decision of civil suits between European British subjects and their servants on the one hand, and the subjects of the Maharaja on the other.

In 1873 the Raja of Bansda abolished transit duties in lieu of a cash payment of Rs. 8,698 from the British treasury.

In 1875 the Nizam of Hyderabad undertook to prohibit the export of Hyderabad salt into British territory.

In 1874 Colonel Phayre, the Resident at Baroda, had reported to the Government of India that an attempt was made to poison him at Baroda. As the Colonel's personal relations with Malhar Rao Gaekwar were far from satisfactory, he was replaced by Sir Lewis Pelly, who was instructed to investigate the case reported by his predecessor. Evidence was brought to light which tended not only to substantiate the commission of the attempt, but to throw suspicion on the Gaekwar himself. In January, 1875, troops were sent to Baroda, Malhar Rao was arrested, and a proclamation was issued announcing the Gaekwar's suspension from power and the institution of an enquiry into his conduct. A commission consisting of the Chief Justice of Bengal, as president, and Sir Richard Meade, Mr. P. S. Melvill, Maharaja Sindhia, the Maharaja of Jaipur and Sir Dinkar Rao as members was appointed to investigate the charges against Malhar Rao of instigating the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre; of holding secret communications with certain Residency servants; and of giving them bribes for improper purposes. The European members considered the charges proved. Sindhia and Sir Dinkar Rao found the graver imputations not proved, while the Maharaja of Jaipur thought that Malhar Rao was not implicated in any of the charges. After considering the report of the commission the Government resolved to depose Malhar Rao. A proclamation to this effect was issued in April, 1875, and Malhar Rao was deported to Madras. The widow of the late Gaekwar, Khandi Rao, was allowed to adopt some member of the Gaekwar family. She did this and the adopted boy was duly installed as Gaekwar of Baroda on the 27th May, 1875.

In December, 1876, the Khan of Kalat met the Viceroy at Jacobabad where a new treaty was concluded. This treaty re-affirmed the engagements made in 1854 ; and provided, among other things, for the location of troops in, and the construction of railway and telegraph lines through, Kalat territory ; political officers, with suitable escorts, were to be posted in the Khan's dominions ; and the British Government undertook to pay the Khan an annual subsidy of one lakh of rupees, which was to be supplemented by a contribution of Rupees 20,500 a year for the development of traffic on the trade routes running through his country.

In May, 1877, the Maharao of Alwar entered into an agreement with the Government of India under the Native Coinage Act of 1876 for the supply to the State, from the Government Mint at Calcutta, of silver coins bearing the Alwar device, and to abstain from coining silver in his own mints for thirty years.

In 1878 a Postal Convention was made with the Maharaja Holkar of Indore to facilitate the interchange of correspondence between the Imperial post and the Indore State post. Similar conventions were signed with the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1882, Maharaja of Patiala in 1884, Maharajas of Jind, Gwalior and Nabha in 1885, and the Rajas of Faridkote and Chamba in 1886. These conventions were revised later on between 1888 and 1900.

In 1878 the Baroda State agreed to adopt the Bengal system for the manufacture of opium in the Gaekwar's territories. In the next year the Nawab of Radhanpur agreed to prevent the illicit importation of opium into his State, while in 1880 the Maharaja of Kolhapur prohibited the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture and import of opium into Kolhapur. Similar agreements were concluded with the Nawab of Cambay, the chiefs of Idar and the States in the Rewa Kanta Agency, and the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Between 1879 and 1887 agreements were concluded between the British Government and most of the States in Rajputana, Central India, Kathiawar and the Bombay Presidency, and the rulers of Baroda and Bahawalpur, by which the States agreed to suppress the manufacture of salt within their territories ; to prevent the import or consumption within them of any salt excepting that on which British duty had been levied ; and to abolish the transit duties on British Indian salt. In return the British Government agreed to pay cash compensation to the Durbars concerned.

* On the 5th March, 1881, Maharaja Chamarajendra Wadiar of Mysore attained the age of 18 years ; and on the 25th of the same month the rendition of Mysore to its hereditary rulers was effected, under a proclamation issued by the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council. At the same time the Maharaja signed the Instrument of Transfer describing the conditions on which the administration of the Mysore State was transferred to him by the British Government, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government. The Instrument of Transfer has been replaced by the treaty concluded on the 26th November, 1913, between the British Government and the Maharaja of Mysore.

The Kolhapur Durbar abolished the oppressive export and import duties in 1886 and agreed to a larger measure of free trade. In February, 1888, the Nawab of Cambay removed all restrictions on free trade.

In 1893 an agreement was entered into between the Government of India and the Bikaner State, under the Native Coinage Act, for the supply to the State from a British Mint of silver coins bearing on one side the name of the Maharaja, the Maharaja undertaking to abstain from coining silver and copper in his own mints for a period of thirty years.

Between 1898 and 1900 the States of Alwar, Bikaner, Jaipur, Bharatpur, Rampur, Bhopal, Jodhpur,

Mysore, Kashmir, Malerkotla, Kapurthala, Sirmur, Faridkote, Gwalior, Bahawalpur, Nabha, Patiala, Jind, Hyderabad, and Indore entered into separate agreements with the Government of India for the control and discipline of the Imperial Service Troops when serving beyond the frontiers of the various States. These troops developed into State Forces in 1922.

In November, 1902, the Nizam of Hyderabad leased in perpetuity to the British Government the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in consideration of the payment to the Nizam by the British Government of a fixed and perpetual rental of Rs. 25,00,000 per annum, the Nizam's sovereignty being recognised by hoisting his flag and firing a salute annually on his birthday. By this agreement the British Government, while retaining the full and exclusive jurisdiction and authority in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts which they enjoyed under the treaties of 1853 and 1860, were empowered to re-distribute, reduce, organise and control the Hyderabad Contingent, due provision being made for the protection of the Nizam's dominions.

In 1888 it was decided by the Secretary of State in Council, in accordance with a ruling of the High Court in the case of Mayurbhanj, that the 17 States, known as the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, do not form part of British India, and, in consequence of this decision, new *sanads* were given to all the Chiefs defining their status, powers and position. In 1908 revised *sanads* were granted to the Chiefs in consequence of a memorial presented by several of them to the Viceroy. The definite limitation of criminal powers laid down in 1894 was replaced by a clause requiring the Chiefs to conform to the instructions issued from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor. These *sanads* were revised in 1915 after the separation of the province of Bihar and Orissa from the province of Bengal.

Similar *sanads* were granted in 1899 to the Chiefs of the Feudatory States in the Central Provinces,

formally recognising their possessions as Feudatory States, defining their relations with the British Government, and fixing their tributes for a period of twenty years.

The States of Chota Nagpur were formally recognised as Feudatory in 1899, when *sanads* were granted to the Chiefs defining their status, powers and position with reference to the British Government. These *sanads* were superseded by revised *sanads* granted in 1915. The *sanads* of 1915 were again revised in 1919. In the *sanads* of 1919 the control of the Government over the appointment of State officers was withdrawn and the clause limiting the right to catch elephants was omitted.

In 1911 His Majesty's Government decided to create a State of Benares out of the territory known for more than a century as the Family Domains of the Raja of Benares. The Parganas of Bhadohi and Kera Mangraur of the Domains, together with the fort of Ramnagar and its appurtenances, were formed into a State: and by an Instrument of Transfer presented to him by the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces on the 4th April, 1911, Maharaja Prabhu Narain Singh was appointed the first Ruling Prince of the newly formed State of Benares. In 1919 the town of Ramnagar with eight adjoining villages was included in the Benares State by a Supplementary Instrument of Transfer.

In 1921 the Government of India granted power to award capital punishment in criminal cases to all the rulers who were members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right but did not enjoy such powers.

There are many other treaties which have been concluded with several States from time to time, but as they are of local importance alone they need not be mentioned in this work.

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